

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, January 3rd.

The pulpit has been so insistent in its attacks on present-day dances and present-day fashions of late that fashionable women who are also orthodox Christians have been refraining from over-indulgence in the fox-trot and tango, and adopting clothes requiring more material for their construction than in the past.

The drastic attitude adopted by the clergy in these two matters is causing worldly mothers with budding daughters much anxiety of mind, and the girls of the strict, well-brought-up classes many tears and protests. If the fox-trot and the tango are banned by the Church, where in all Paris is a mother to conduct a marriageable daughter with a view to securing for her an eligible partner, because where in all Paris is there a smart the dancsant or ball-room—the haunts of the eligible young male these days—where the fox-trot and the tango are not danced?

Such is one of the many soul-searching questions the modern mother is asking herself in between Sundays, when she attends service only to hear some eminent divine rise up in the pulpit and denounce in passionate language dances created by "drunken Mexicans and negroes." On the other hand, as though this were not sufficient, she is faced with the problem of dressing herself and her daughter in clothes which will conform at one and the same time to the dictates of fashion and those of the Church.

All this agitation accounts, no doubt, for the gradual change which is taking place in the matter of dress, and the quieter and more sombre modes, before which bare backs and sleeveless gowns are giving way. There are still countless examples of the outre type of model, perhaps even more wild and reckless than ever, but these are only worn by a class of women whose taste in dress, as in other matters, is not to be taken as typical of French women as a whole. The elegant and the Parisian women of good taste are ceasing to wear gowns which display more of their figure than does the average bathing suit.

Modistes are busily planning and making the millions of hats which will grace the heads of their fair clients during the coming season. As a rule these models will rely on the charm of velvet and lace for their success. The little silk turbans that have been so much worn this season are likely to continue their reign of popularity, as they are so very becoming to almost any type of face. They are quite simply made, with a strip of silk that is wound round a turban shape in a series of graceful folds, and ends by hanging down on the left side. As a bright-patterned piece of material is chosen, the

only trimming needed to finish this model is a big tassel tapering off the hanging end. Paisley, Oriental, and bizarre art nouveau designs are much used for this type of hat.

Another type which is affected by the women whose ambition it is always to be more smartly dressed than her friends is the Chinese model. This has a crown shaped somewhat like the roof of a pagoda, and this is encased in a high standing-up brim, the edges of which are inclined to curve outwards. Such a shape is covered with a material of Oriental hue and design, and very often the peak of the crown is finished with a gold or silver tassel. These hats are exceptionally smart for wear with tailor-made or plain-fitting costumes.

The tam-o'-shanter shape seems never to dwindle in popular favour. It is to be seen in fanciful form in the shops of leading modistes and on the heads of women who haunt the Bois and the boulevards just as frequently as it is to be seen tilted jocularly on the heads of students in the Latin Quarter, where it has had its home from time immemorial. Like those worn by the students, the most popular models are fashioned of velvet; additional trimming may be added in the shape of a quill, sticking out at an angle dangerous to passers-by, or a band of gay-coloured ribbon ending in a cockade at one side. A daintier model is fashioned of ribbon woven into a check pattern, this for the crown; and plain corded silk for the band which does duty as a brim; for trimming, the hat is dragged over the right ear and caught down with a hat-pin run through from front to back, the head of the pin being in pearl, jewelled, or ornamental in some other degree. Black corded ribbon, about three-quarters of an inch wide, is very effective when treated in this fashion, and, if colour or smart effects are aimed at, coloured ribbon may be taken, or else black and white ribbon mixed, or two coloured blended may be used with an equal amount of effect.

Tam-o'-shanters made of some plain material, for choice those of a subdued shade, are utilised as foils on which to produce effects of decoration. For instance, a dark blue tam will be decorated with hand-embroidered flowers of fruit; a black one will serve as a foundation for worked-up designs of silver and jet beads, and so on. Many modistes are still using leather for their hats, and making these soft tams and trimming them in this fashion. One very dainty model was made of white kid and was embroidered with different shades of pink carnations. These were worked in ribbon and were raised from the material. Needless to say, such a model would be too fragile and too liable to soil for everyday wear, but its effect, for special wear, was exquisite.

Quite a novel idea is to utilise shells for trimming. The ordinary cockle variety is taken, cleaned, and dyed the required shade. Two holes are made at the base of the shell, and it is sown on with a background of narrow kilted ribbon, arranged so as to outline each shell. A model of this type was in dark navy blue, showing a brim turning right back from the face. The remainder of the hat was devoid of trimming, but on this brim was placed row upon row of small cockle shells dyed navy blue, each shell being backed by a kilted of navy ribbon. Chestnut brown and Veronese green are also chosen as shades for this particular type of hat.

The uninitiated have often wondered what women did with their lingerie which the extremely low décolletés made superfluous. For those about to indulge in a backless or sleeveless gown, let me tell them that the singlet for wear with these confections must reach only a few inches above the waist, and be held in place by ribbon threaded through a hem at the top, and fastening tightly in front. If necessary, a brassiere is also worn, and this is made the usual width in front, but cut so as to slope away towards the waist-line to almost nothing at the back.

Fine linen continues to reign supreme in the mind of a Parisian when she is choosing her lingerie, but because of its high price, this is not suitable for all. As a next-best-thing there is voile, crepe and linetta to choose from. French women are not as fond of silk and crepe de Chine for their underwear as most other women are, and much prefer these simpler fabrics. For the present, too, they are banishing lace and excessive embroidery, and content themselves with a band of edging cut on the cross.

As a rule they choose a soft colour such as pink, pale blue, or mauve for this decorative purpose, the garment, of course, being white. Neither are French women very fond of coloured lingerie, and when they do allow themselves to depart from their usual tastes in this direction, they select pastel pink, lilac, beige, or grey. The pantalon is very short and full, and the chemise and corset are made with a square neck and according to the Empire form, with two straps over the shoulders.

A garment which has become universally popular is the combination-jupon. This is a cache-corset that is made from a plain strip of material, gathered into two shoulder straps at the top, and into a waist-band at the bottom; on to it is joined a shortish petticoat, the whole doing duty for these two garments in one.

GLUT OF COTTON GOODS.
CONTINENT TOO POOR TO BUY.

E.P.D. NIGHTMARE.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, December 30th.

There are no Mark Tapleys in Lancashire, yet there was never such an opportunity of gaining credit through being jolly in adversity. During the past 10 days I have been mixing with those engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and have not succeeded in finding a real optimist. A walk on the Manchester Exchange has been a depressing experience. Members have flocked to the Cotton Capital presumably for the sake of sharing the fellowship of common despondency, but there has been little business done. Most of the markets seemed to be absolutely tied up, and Lancashire is not prepared to make the drastic cuts needed to create a new demand.

Mills and warehouses are glutted with goods manufactured at the higher rates, and unless there is a greater demand it looks as though there will have to be a greater extension of the short-time working. That is a prospect which can only be looked on with disquiet. A tour through the areas most particularly affected shows that already there is distress, and, in the case of Burnley, actual want. The cotton manufacturer is no believer in miracles, but unless a miracle does happen there will be very hard times to face in the early days of 1921.

There is one shibboleth to which all classes cling: the world needs cotton! It is the one factor in the situation to which all pin their faith. But how a world made poor by the ravages of war is to buy from Lancashire goods which have been manufactured at a high cost without demanding sacrifices which would react harshly here, is a problem which is at present baffling the experts.

The year 1920 has been tremendously abnormal. In the early months the world was being staggered by the fortunes which were reported to have been made in Lancashire. The "boom" was at its zenith. Companies were being refloated. Millions were being talked of with a glibness which staggered the unsophisticated. Fortunes were being made in every hand. In those days there were cotton operatives who said they had made enough money on which to retire and enjoy the amenities of Southport and Blackpool. Spinners and manufacturers were unable to keep pace with demands for yarn and cloth, but cautious observers predicted that the "boom" would not last through the year, and by the end of March last the "slump" had set in. Since then there has been an increasingly steady decline of business, and curtailment of production by arrangement has increased until now Lancashire's industry is semi-paralysed.

HOW PRICES BOARED.

Whereas so small a sum as 32d. per lb. is being taken at the present time as a fair price for 32's twist, at the opening of July the price ranged between 49½d. and 74½d. The following table affords a comparison between the prices in previous years and those at the petering out of the "boom," the comparative prices being those of 32's cops twist yarn and 8½lb. shirting cloth at Manchester:—

YARN.		CLOTH.	
1914.	1920.	1914.	1920.
10½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 74½d.	10½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 74½d.
10d. to 11d.	38d. to 60d.	10d. to 11d.	38d. to 60d.
9½d. to 10½d.	36d. to 58d.	9½d. to 10½d.	36d. to 58d.
9½d. to 10½d.	34d. to 56d.	9½d. to 10½d.	34d. to 56d.
6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.	6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.
6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.	6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.
6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.	6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.
6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.	6½d. to 11½d.	40½d. to 43½d.

On December 30th the prices were 22d. to 27d. for 32's cops twist and 21s. to 24s. for 8½lb. shirting cloth. The natural result is that at the moment present stocks are at inflated values, the banks have tightened their credit, and the Continent is too poor to pay. The history of the present situation was given to me by a well-known business man as follows: "The slump started at the top with the importer of the raw material. The latter had purchased raw material at a high price, and, carrying the same amount of stock, he required a great deal more capital. The spinner was the next to feel the tightness, because he had to spin yarn from more highly priced cotton, which he passed on to the manufacturer and thus blocked him. The manufacturer in turn blocked the merchant, and the merchant blocked the shipper and the retailer."

"The easing will take place in exactly the same order. The merchant is now handling cotton at less than half the price it was, and if he is still carrying the same number of bales his position should be 50 per cent. easier. The spinner is taking cheap cotton in and he is sending out dear yarn, so his position is becoming easier, and this state of affairs will continue to affect the merchants, shippers, and retailers."

"Unfortunately this forward movement is considerably delayed owing to financial tightness and a slump in trade on account of declining values, but when once this dear stuff has been liquidated and passed into the hands of the consumers, and to a greater or less extent worn out, it will mean that all classes of the trading community will have got rid of their high-priced goods. It will bring an end to financial stringency, and, on account of the banks being in a position to lend more money, it will enable firms to enter into fresh contracts which at present they have to avoid owing to difficulties in the way of obtaining accommodation."

LOSSES AT LIVERPOOL.

Even among the semi-optimists there are few who would prophesy an improvement before February or March. Spinners at present can take no orders to keep the mills going, for they have accumulated stocks and tied up their money. Beyond the question of financial resources to enable mills to continue there is the storage capacity of holding stocks. Cellars are too full to accommodate any more. In order to get rid of these stocks all sorts of expedients have had to be adopted. Some have made concessions in prices or have had to face an absolute cancellation of orders, which has left them with losses.

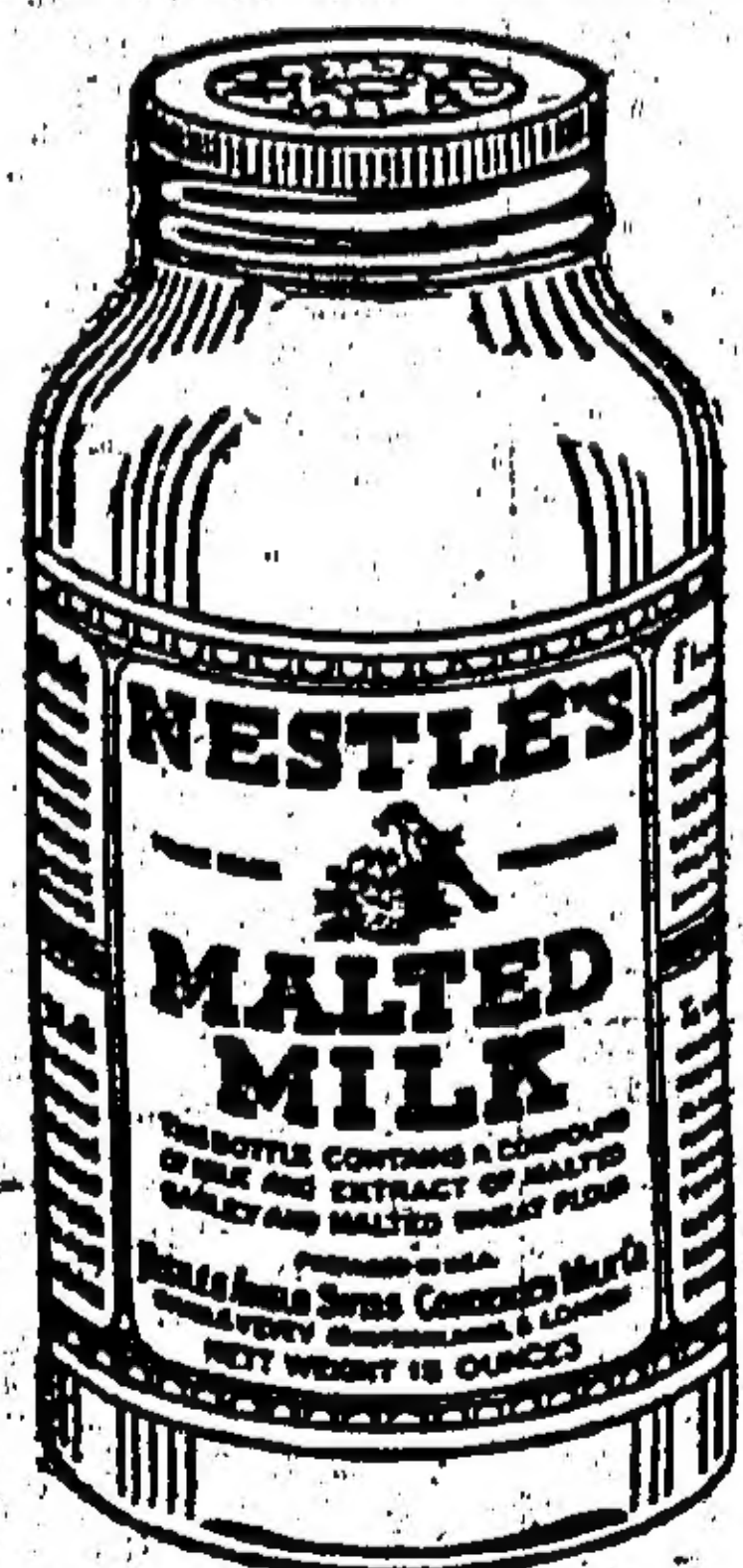
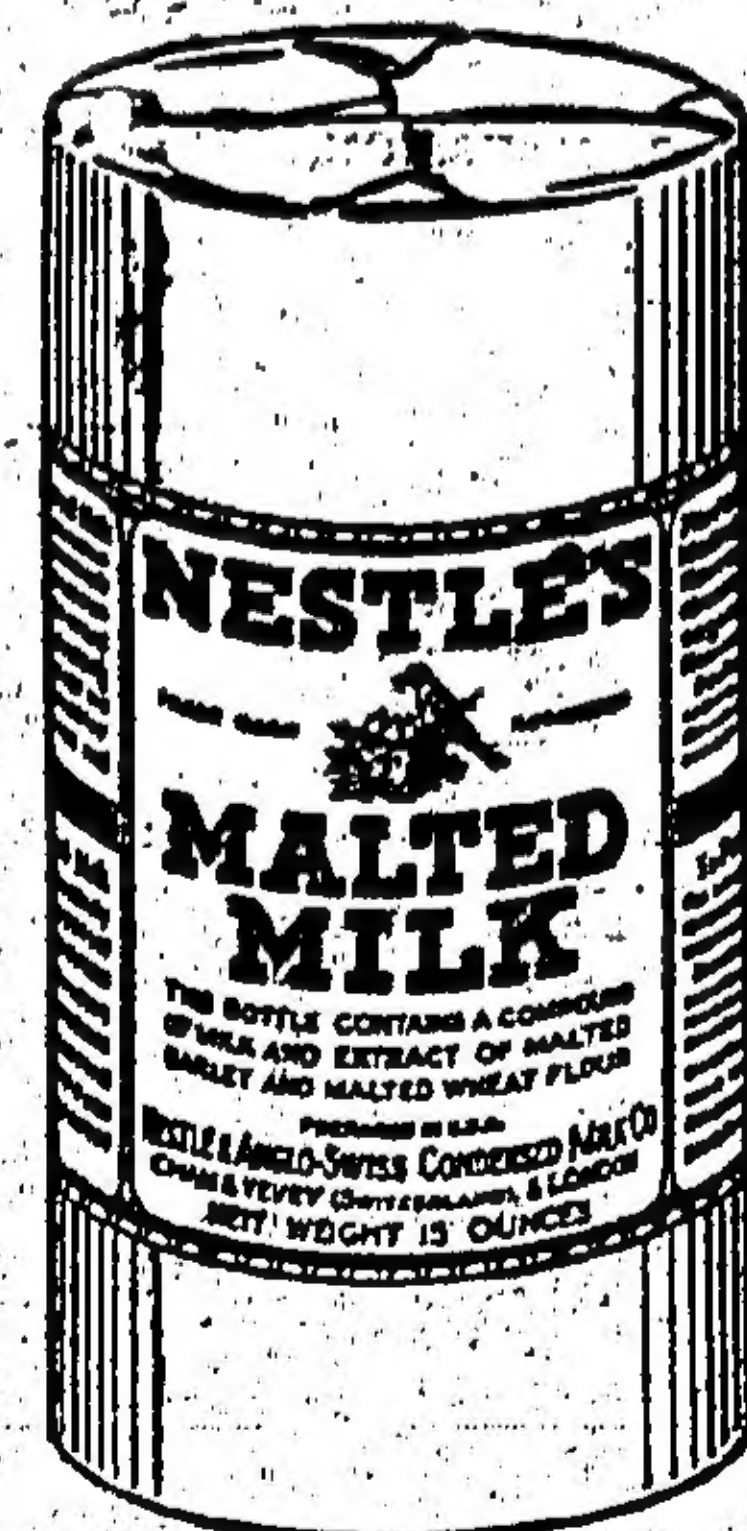
If a spinner bought at 30d. and today the price is about 10½d., it means that he is sending out finished yarn at a good deal lower price than the cotton from which he made it. Liverpool has lost heavily in this connection. She bought cotton last year at high prices when there was a scarcity, and the result was that the "points on" market prices were run up. Now this cotton has been left on the merchants' hands and the Liverpool firms are having to sell at any price, a development which has resulted in several failures.

If there is one thing on which Lancashire is unanimous it is that the Government should at once announce their intention definitely regarding E.P.D. This tax has reduced the available reserves of commerce and industry and is a handicap in dealing with a sudden emergency when a large amount of capital is required. It was with reluctance that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce acquiesced in the Excess Profits Duty, and only as an alternative to a levy on capital. If E.P.D. stands there will be a good many claims against the Government during the coming months. Firms who have made paper profits and have since experienced losses will expect those losses to be made good. Instead of a revenue tax it will, therefore, become a liability.

A good many people liable to E.P.D. last year have never paid. This year they will have heavy losses and all the money expected by the Chancellor last year will be swamped. Here is a case in point. A firm owed the Government £100,000 last year and could not pay owing to the money being tied up in stocks. The latter have dropped and now they are less able to pay than before. Further, they are not now liable. Profits which were paper profits are now, owing to the "slump," no profits at all. As an instrument for assisting the finances of the country E.P.D. is of little use, as a hindrance to trade it is a nightmare.

TRANS-ATLANTIC SCOTCH.

Gin a boddy ask for toddy
Of a Scottish brand;
Let a body 'ware a shoddy
From a distant land.
Ever leaving profitless,
Keep a careful watch.
Since Yanks want dry
We find the rye
Keeps coming through the Scotch!
—C.E.B. in the London Evening News.

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7 oz. and 15 oz.

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"SWEATED LABOUR" IN HONGKONG.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NEED OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

MR F. B. L. BOWLEY'S PROPOSALS FOR REFORM.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Cathedral hall, last night, under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society, when Mr. Bowley read a paper on "Sweated Labour." The Rev. H. Copley Moyle presided.

Mr. Bowley said:—

1.—PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZATION.

Two years ago, in reading a paper on the condition of women and children in Hongkong, I prefaced my remarks by quoting the second great commandment of the law "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

This is the great active principle of Christianity on its social side, and should govern all our relationships with our fellow-citizens.

I think, however, that the essential of Civilization also is selfishness, or the triumph of Right over Might.

In a state of barbarism each man is for himself, he takes (what he wants) if he has the power, and he keeps (what he has taken) if he can hold it against all comers. In such a state the strong prevail and the weak are kept in subjection.

That is individualism, but civilization implies a common interest, a union of individuals together for mutual protection, in short, a community or commonwealth.

In an ideal state of civilization each member of the community, however weak and helpless, is protected from oppression, and surely no community can claim to be free from barbarism and truly civilized if any class or any individual is suffered to be a prey to the greed or cruelty or neglect of others.

This principle of civilization is what the British mean by Freedom; the French by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; the Americans by Democracy, government of the people by the people for the people; and Christianity by Fellowship and Service.

Is not this the principle for which the Allies fought and won the great war against tyranny and the rule of Might over Right? And should not the community of Hongkong strive to attain this ideal?

Our Colony is in a unique position as an outpost of Western civilization on the fringe of one of the oldest civilizations of the world, and, if we are to justify our boast that Western civilization is the better, it behoves us to look carefully into the condition of our own community.

Many people seem to forget that Hongkong is in the position of a self-contained State: it has its own Government, its own legislature, its own revenue and administration.

It is true that the control of foreign affairs and military and naval matters is in the hands of the Home Government, which also reserves the right to veto local laws and to appoint the principal officers of Government; but in other respects Hongkong is a self-contained community with all the functions and duties which are at home vested in the Houses of Parliament, County and City Councils, and other local bodies.

The community has the power and the privilege and the duty of regulating its own affairs, and, if there is anything rotten in the State of Hongkong, the community cannot shift the blame on to the Home Government or any other authority, but must itself enquire into the cause of the social disease and endeavour to find and apply a remedy.

2.—THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The community of Hongkong is, therefore, responsible for the labour conditions that prevail here, and, in particular, for the protection of women and children from sweating and other forms of oppression and neglect.

I am not now concerned with the men of the Colony; they have their Clubs and their Chambers, their Guilds and their Associations, and they are fully able to protect themselves and to negotiate for fair and reasonable conditions; but the women of the poorer class, and the children, cannot organize or negotiate; they are helpless and exposed to the full operation of the so-called law of supply and demand in all its ferocity.

But the law of supply and demand is not a fetish which we must worship; it is not really a law in the sense that it must be obeyed. I would rather call it an economic force, whose operation cannot be disregarded, any more than we can disregard the operation of the force of gravitation, but can be, and may be, in some degree regulated, controlled and utilized, even as the force of gravity is regulated, controlled and utilized in the training and harnessing of waterways, so that they produce power and energy and light for the community.

Undue interference with economic forces is certainly to be deprecated: freedom of trade and freedom of contract are the foundations of the success of the British Empire, and should not be interfered with when applied to commodities, but a civilized community cannot regard human beings, and human life and health merely as commodities, to be bought in the cheapest market and sold in the dearest.

3.—FACTORY LAWS, THE PEACE TREATY, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND THE LABOUR CONVENTION.

The protection of women and children has been the special care of every civilized community in varying degree throughout the ages, but Great Britain, being the first country in which the industrial revolution caused by the utilisation of steam power for manufacturing purposes was felt, took the lead in what is generally known as Factory Legislation, which has for its object the regulation of the employment of women and children. Other countries have followed in the same direction, until now, as far as I know, every community which calls itself civilized, except Hongkong and China, has some Factory Laws in force.

I trust I am not doing an injustice to our Chinese friends, but I have never heard of any such legislation in China; if any one knows of Chinese laws of this nature, I should be very glad to have particulars.

In Japan Factory Laws were passed in 1911; there may be earlier laws, but I cannot say at present; recently we heard that the Japanese were revising their laws in this respect.

In May, 1919, I drew the attention of the Sanitary Board to the fact that the Peace Treaty includes not only the Covenant of the League of Nations but the International Labour Convention, and that the High Contracting Parties agreed to endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend.

Amongst the principles affirmed by the High Contracting Parties are these:—That labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an "eight-hours" day and 24 hours, including Sunday; the abolition of child labour and the limitation of the labour of the young so as to permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; and the provision in each State of a system for the protection of the employed, in which women should take a part.

Now all these questions have lately been discussed at the Labour Convention at Washington, and by the League of Nations at Geneva, and every community involved is engaged in overhauling its labour conditions with a view to conforming to the principles of the Treaty.

We have heard a great deal of the activities and eloquence of Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative at the League and (I think) at the Convention; and soon we may expect to hear of a complete system of Factory Legislation for China. Japan, as I have said, is revising its Factory Laws: What is Hongkong doing? Are we to take the lead in these matters, as we have always done in the past, or are we to wait and follow the example of China and Japan?

4.—FACTORY LAW IN HONGKONG.

As I have indicated, there is practically no law in Hongkong regulating the employment of women and children, although we know that very large numbers are employed.

They work in factories for ten hours a day (excluding meal-times), for seven days a week, a weekly total of 70 hours, as compared with the 48 hours laid down by treaty. In addition, overtime is common at busy seasons, and is not checked in any way.

They work in small workshops and private houses, as trades, as sempstresses or as domestic servants, for hours without count and without number, at wages governed solely by the law of supply and demand, or (in the case of "mui-tai") for no wages at all.

They work as coolies irrespective of age and sex, carrying heavy loads in all weathers; stunting their bodies, injuring the present generation and the next, with no luxuries, no leisure, and no pleasure; often without the barest necessities of life, insufficiently fed, insufficiently clothed, sleeping in and where they can—on bed-boards under staircases, or in any odd corner, without any facilities for cleansing either their persons or their clothes.

These conditions do not apply to adults only, but to children of the tenderest age: before the child can walk it is added to the load on its mother's back; as soon as it can toddle, it follows its mother in her work; when boy or girl can stagger under a few bricks the life of labour begins, and continues until he or she reaches an early grave.

The Sanitary Board endeavoured to find a remedy for this state of affairs, and in May, 1910, asked the Government for powers to make by-laws limiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop to a maximum of 10 hours a day (excluding meals), and entirely prohibiting the employment of children in factories or workshops in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition.

It will be noticed that the Board did not recommend the total prohibition of the employment of children, they only suggested limiting such employment to trades which are not injurious to health or dangerous, and limiting the hours of work for children under 14 to 10 hours a week. The reason for this very mild measure of reform was that the Board appreciated the fact that if the children were not at work they would have nothing to do but play in the gutter, as there were not sufficient schools in the Colony for them.

The Government, however, declined to accept the proposal, apparently misunderstanding it, as the reasons put forward by the Government were: (1) that the children must be with their parents; and (2) that there were not sufficient schools. The Board never suggested that the children should be separated from their parents, only that the children should not be kept in the factories for more than 10 hours a day, and should not be allowed in unhealthy or dangerous factories.

I drew the attention of the Attorney-General to this point on April 21st, 1915. This resolution of the Board was also the subject of a question in the House of Commons on December 30th, and the Hongkong Daily Press produced an interesting leading article on the subject, pointing out the apparent misunderstanding indicated above: Colonel Amery replied that K.E. the Governor of Hongkong was being asked what measures, if any, were contemplated, and it will be interesting to learn the result.

If the Board's proposals are adopted it will only be a small step in the right direction, and I venture to make some suggestions as to further progress.

At present factories and workshops are unregulated, unlicensed and uncontrolled, except of Offensive Trades, which are licensed by the Sanitary Board, and are subject to no limitations with regard to hours or ages of labour, except in the cases of rapping and cleaning hair and feathers, where the employment of children under 10 is prohibited. There is, I believe, no record of the numbers, ages or sex of persons employed in factories or workshops, and no official statistics as to hours or other conditions.

The approach of the Census of the Colony affords an opportunity of collecting statistics on this point, but not unless a special enquiry is made in the day-time, as the ordinary census, taken at night, would not contain any particulars of the different factories.

After the necessary data have been obtained a Committee of representatives of the employers and the employed under the presidency of a Government official might be appointed to frame suitable regulations. Most of the employers are, I believe, quite humane and liberal (according to their lights) in the treatment of the employed, and are always ready to respond to any suggestions for improvement made to them, but it is not safe or fair to rely on voluntary effort, as one unprincipled employer may not only ill-treat his own "hands" but may by "sweating" methods undercut the liberal and enlightened employers.

Another very urgent need is the appointment of female inspectors of factories and workshops, either under the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs or the Sanitary Department.

5.—COOLIE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Next to factories and workshops comes, perhaps, the most difficult problem—the improvement in the condition of coolie women and children.

The sight of women and children toiling up the Peak with heavy loads is one of the most frequent topics of comment by resident and visitor alike; we are all familiar with it, and all wish that something should be done, but the difficulty is to discover a remedy.

This matter has frequently been discussed in Hongkong, and formed the subject of an ordinary question in the House of Commons on December 30th last, and the Under-Secretary of State said that the Governor was being asked what action he considered possible.

Here again total prohibition is impracticable because of the insufficiency of schools, but regulation is, I think, not only practicable but fairly simple.

The coolie women and children work on well-defined lines, usually under contractors and foremen, and if weights could be regulated at the loading-point, it checked occasionally at other points, it should be easy to prevent an excessive load.

It must be remembered that Chinese peasant women and their children, especially from the hill countries, have been habituated for untold generations to the carrying of loads uphill, and in fixing any scale this fact must be taken into consideration. But there is no great difficulty to an intelligent and experienced officer in judging whether a woman or child is overladen or not, and the duty should be entrusted only to officers of experience and reliability in the Police, Public Works Department, and Sanitary Department.

A precedent for the necessary legislation exists (as I pointed out to the Attorney-General on 21st April, 1920) in the Employment of Children Act, 1903, Section 3, Sub-sec. 4 and 5, which are as follows:—

(4)—A child shall not be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child.

(5)—A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb or health, regard being had to his physical condition.

The person issuing the load should be punishable as well as the parent for any breach of these provisions.

10.—A LIVING WAGE.

Several objections have been put forward to any interference with this species of child labour.

The most important is probably that if the child does not work both child and parent will be worse off, even possibly to the extent of starvation.

This objection could have been raised at any time during the last hundred years to all proposals for controlling or regulating the employment of women and children, and I think the answer may be summed up in a few words.

No community can call itself truly civilized unless every member of that community, who is willing to work, can command a living wage for his or her work.

I know the economists will protest, and the law of supply and demand will be quoted.

But this is no new question: more than 4,000 years ago statutory rates of hiring and wages were fixed by the law of Hammurabi of Susa, King of Babylonia, referred to by the senior Chaplain of the Cathedral the other day.

In more recent times Trades Unions have fought, and fought successfully, for "Fair Wages," and in 1909 the minimum wage received the statutory sanction in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Act of that year. Since then, however, a minimum wage clause has been included in every Government contract in Great Britain, and it would be a simple matter for the local Public Works Department to adopt such a clause. Minimum wages were also established by the Colliery Act of 1912.

But the great change came during the war, when the labour of the British community was mobilized, and the wages (Temporary Regulation) Act of 1918 empowered the Minister of Labour to establish tribunals consisting of representatives of the employers and the workmen, with an independent chairman, to fix the rate of wages to be paid in any trade in any district.

This Act was extended (to the end of last year at least) by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

There would be no great difficulty in assembling a similar committee in Hongkong to fix from time to time the minimum wages to be paid for coolie labour in Hongkong. If steps were taken to make the rates fixed known to the coolies, it would be quite safe to leave it to them to deal with their employers, and to wean the coolie woman who turned black and tried to undercut! She could safely be left to the "female of the species."

In fixing the minimum wage the fluctuating prices of the necessities of life should be taken into consideration and the wage adjusted accordingly.

By the necessities of life I mean such things as a decent and healthy room, sufficient clothing and food to keep the mother and child in good health, and fuel and light and water—not a very ambitious programme.

Of course, the humane and thoughtful person would ever wish to pay a human being, much less a fellow-citizen, less than sufficient to procure these "bare necessities," but unfortunately employers are not always humane or thoughtful; and one unscrupulous employer is able, by exploiting unskilled, unorganized labour, to undercut and, perhaps, ruin his trade rival: hence the need for legislative interference.

Another possible objection is that if Hongkong is made too attractive to labour, the colony shall be over-run by the millions of the neighbouring Republic, who would swamp our already over-crowded Colony.

There are several answers to this. One is that the immigration of undesirable aliens can be checked by the Government, and surplus alien labourers can be repatriated.

Another is that although the available houses in the urban districts are overcrowded, the Colony itself is not. Any one who remarks that the wonderful progress in developing the Colony, especially in the last two years, will see that there is room for a very much larger population than we have at present both at Kowloon and on the Island. At Kowloon valleys are being exalted, rough places made plain, and mountains cast into the sea—enormous reclamations are in progress or projected, and with the improved system of town-planning now in vogue, and the improved communications talked about, there should soon be healthy accommodation for all classes of a large commercial and industrial community both on the Island and mainland.

Dr. Wellington Koo and his progressive ideas. Is not young China full of similar men? and are not they the leaven that will leaven the whole lump? The local authorities at Canton seem to be very progressive and full of modern ideas, and any improvements in the conditions of labour in Hongkong are likely to be copied on the adjacent mainland, and the excessive flow of immigration stopped.

Another objection to the drive trade labour is that they tend to drive trade away from the Colony. I do not think that the Colony need fear on this account: no well-conducted and well-managed industry is likely to be injured by treating its employees fairly, and if the badly conducted and sweated industries are driven away, so much the better for the Colony's physical and moral health.

(Continued on page 4.)

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M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [123]

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Hongkong, February 12th, 1921. [431]

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Hongkong, February 13th, 1921. [437]

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"SWEATED LABOUR" IN HONGKONG.

(Continued from page 3.)

11.—SERVANT GIRLS.

There remains the vexed question of servant girls. Two years ago I said that slavery is impossible under the British flag, and that every slave coming under that flag becomes free automatically.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of that statement. But although property in human beings cannot exist in Hongkong, it cannot be disputed that the possession and custody of children is passed from hand to hand amongst the Chinese for monetary and other considerations, and that the master or mistress who thus acquires control over a child regards the child as property.

We are told that the Republic of China has prohibited slavery; that may be so, but the custom above described exists and must be dealt with.

We know that a local committee has been appointed to consider this question, but I venture to suggest a few points for the consideration of that committee.

We are told that registration of servant girls would be useless without inspection involving entry into private homes, which the Chinese would very much resent. I agree, if the inspectors were men, possibly ignorant of Chinese language and customs.

But if women of education and tact, speaking Chinese, were employed for this duty I think the resentment would vanish, and the Chinese ladies might easily be led to take a greater interest in the welfare of their maid-servants.

It has been stated that no wages are paid to the servant girls, and the only liability which the law of 1913 casts at present on the masters and mistresses is to refrain from cruelty and to provide adequate food, clothing and lodging. I submit that the servant girls should be given the status of apprentices, and that the employers should be obliged to train them either as a trade, or as sempstresses, hairdressers, cooks, or the like, and to provide elementary education, reasonable pocket-money and leisure. At a suitable age the girl should be free to take up employment elsewhere, or marry.

It is most unfair to regard the cases which appear in the Police Court as typical of the treatment of servant girls; the majority are probably well cared for, but the exceptional cases prove the need for inspection and control.

It should also be made obligatory upon the employer to provide adequate medical aid; this is the rule in England, and having regard to the excellent hospitals, and public dispensaries, which exist in Hongkong, I can see no good reason for the omission of this provision from the 1913 Act.

I believe this point is under the consideration of the Government.

12.—EDUCATION.

No discussion of the position of women and children would be complete without some reference to the important subject of Education, but I have no time to deal with that now.

Suffice it to say that during the last two years there appears to have been a great awakening on this subject. The supply of schools is being rapidly increased, and the question of providing trained teachers is being dealt with.

Much, however, remains to be done, and there should be no stint of money, and no slackening of effort.

Two incidents strike one as being of very happy augury for the future: The boys of St. Paul's College are themselves maintaining and teaching branch schools in various outlying districts, and the girls of St. Stephen's are doing a like good work for their own sex.

This shows that the spirit of civilization is spreading in the rising generation, who are taking an interest in the welfare of the community.

13.—RECREATION GROUNDS, ETC.

The bare provision of necessities for the unskilled workers and the children is no doubt a first charge upon the community, but the ideal of civilization goes far beyond that.

Modern communities provide not only schools, hospitals, roads and streets, police, water, drainage, light and facilities of transport, but also the means of recreation in the shape of public gardens, play-grounds, swimming pools, baths and wash-houses. The last mentioned are really essential to the health and comfort of the poorer classes.

14.—CONCLUSION.

I have based my appeal for the improvement of the condition of unskilled labour, with special reference to women and children, upon altruistic motives, but there are two more aspects to the question. The first is that the uncontrolled competition of factory hands in the Far East is not fair to the workers and employers of the British Empire, Europe or America. By allowing sweated labour in the East we are increasing the unemployment of our own kith and kin, and damaging the trade of the Colony. The second is that the workers of the world are awakening to the hardships of their condition, the spirit of Revolution and Bolshevism is abroad, even at our very doors. If we disregard these omens, we shall indeed be sowing the wind of discontent and sedition, and in due season we shall reap the whirlwind of Revolution and Anarchy.

If, on the other hand, we strive as a community to "trim" and feed the lamp of civilization, to raise our fellow-citizens out of their state of degradation into comparative comfort and well-being, we shall have earned our place in the Council of the Nations, and shall be fit to take part in the Federation of the World for the good of mankind.

But the impulse must come from the community as a whole: don't leave it to the Government and then blame them for inaction. Each of us has a tongue and a pen: the officials are not unapproachable, and we have our own unofficial representatives. The Legislative Council, unlike the House of Commons, does not appear to be overwhelmed with work; I have not heard of any all-night sittings.

Every individual citizen should take his part in forming the public opinion of the community, and I specially appeal to Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, and its gracious President, to take the lead in these matters.

I must apologise for detaining you so long. My excuse is that this is probably the last time I shall have the privilege of addressing you, and I hope that others will take up more ably the subjects that I have tried to bring before you, and carry out some of the much needed reforms.

In order to give point to this meeting and to facilitate discussion I have drawn up the following series of resolutions for your consideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That in view of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, and particularly of the provisions of the League Covenant and Labour Convention contained therein, it is desirable that steps should be taken in Hongkong to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for women and children in the Colony.

2.—That as a first step the limitation of the hours of employment of children under the age of 14 in factories and workshops to a maximum of 70 hours per week, and the prohibition of the employment of children in dangerous and unhealthy trades, as recommended by the Sanitary Board in May, 1919, should be enforced at once.

3.—That the proprietors or masters of every factory or workshop employing women or children should be obliged by law to keep a register of the names, ages and sex of all persons employed, and of their hours of employment.

4.—That the weights carried by children employed as coolies should be controlled and regulated, and the carrying of excessive weights by children prohibited in Hongkong as it is in England.

5.—That the Government should be asked to appoint committees to obtain the views of employers and employed with a view to fixing statutory scales of fair minimum living wages and suitable conditions for women and children in the trades and occupations in which women and children are employed, including coolie labour.

6.—That parents of children, and persons who employ children as domestic servants, should be made legally responsible not only for the provision of adequate food, clothing and lodging as at present, but also for the provision of adequate medical aid, and elementary education or suitable training (domestic or otherwise) for such children, and for their general good treatment.

7.—That in order to assist in the enforcement of the provisions indicated above it is desirable that female inspectors should be attached to the Police, Secretariat of Chinese Affairs and Sanitary Board.

8.—That additional playgrounds and recreation grounds should be provided, especially in congested urban districts, including shelters from sun and rain.

9.—That additional public baths and wash-houses for the use of women and children and facilities for swimming should be provided in or near congested urban districts.

Following the reading of the paper, an interesting discussion took place on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Bowley, which were seconded by Mr. W. L. Patten.

Mr. W. JACKSON, in opposing the resolutions, said that sweated labour, in the strict literal interpretation of the term, did not, in his opinion, exist in the Colony.

He said that in the opinion of these competent to judge with whom he had discussed the question, exist in Hongkong. The conditions of the industrial population of the Colony were not such as to call for any drastic measures of legislative interference. Much as he sympathised with women and especially with women in an advanced stage of pregnancy, and children whom one saw daily carrying heavy loads uphill for the palatial residences on the Peak and the higher levels, it must be admitted by those conversant with native life in the interior of China or even in the villages of the New Territories, that the women and children so employed were not the "beasts of burden" which the resolutions would lead people to suppose. The air in Hongkong was now and for some time past had been permeated with the germ of industrial dissatisfaction. It was a dangerous moment for this Society, whose membership could not be supposed to be equal to a knowledge of the industrial necessities of the times, to be the medium for preparing the soil for the cultivation of the germ that might eat into the vitals of the industrial and commercial activity of the Colony.

With the provision of more adequate accommodation and facilities embodied in the last of the resolutions and for greater municipal amenities for the physical comfort of the poorer working classes of the Colony, he was entirely in sympathy and agreement. Beyond an expression of that sympathy he did not think the C.E.M.S. should at present go. (Applause.)

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. AUOOR as to whether any information was available as to the scale of wages paid to women and children toiling up the Peak with heavy loads, Mr. Bowley said he had no figures on this point because no figures existed. That was one of his chief grounds of complaint; there were no statistics, so far as he knew, in the Colony. That was why he had inserted resolution No. 5, suggesting that a committee should be appointed to make inquiries.

The Rev. Dr. PEARCE said, without criticising the timeliness or cogency of the resolutions, he thought it would be advisable to try and arouse public opinion in the Colony through the influential leaders of the Chinese community. There was no doubt the Chinese had a conscience; they also had the sanctions of their own ancient classics, and there were full of humanitarian doctrines. If an attempt were made by literature specially prepared to influence the people more directly concerned—the employers of labour—by appeals to the sanctions of their classics possibly something might be done to awaken and develop a better attitude towards the labour of their children. Dr. Pearce mentioned that the leading Chinese newspapers had strongly endorsed the action of a local medical practitioner who brought before the Court recently a case in which he noticed a child heavily over-laden. It was wonderful that, while practising so much active benevolence in so many directions, the Chinese should do so very little in others, especially in giving relief to toil-worn, weeping children, whose lives were being endangered by their toil. (Applause.)

The question was raised whether those present who were not members of the C.E.M.S. could vote, and the Chairman explained that this was not a meeting of the Society, but was one called under its auspices.

Mr. JACKSON: I contend that the Society is being used as a means for breeding industrial dissatisfaction.

Mr. H. R. WELLS expressed especial approval of the second resolution, and remarked that the fact that there was at present no guarantee of children under 14 working less than 70 hours a week showed in itself that reform was needed. Two years ago the Sanitary Board made a recommendation in this matter, but, apparently, nothing had been done. Great credit was due to Mr. Bowley for bringing the matter forward. It certainly had never entered his mind that things were in such a bad state as they were. Mr. Wells mentioned a case of "sweating" which had come to his notice in the New Territories, whereby an man was able to under-ent another who was giving his employees reasonable treatment. As to the most modest requests that could be asked of the Government. This question had been raised in the House of Commons lately and would, no doubt, be mentioned again and again until something was done to safeguard these Chinese girls in the terrible state of existence under which they lived. Of course there were kindly mistresses, but, on the other hand, many cases had come lately before the Magistrates in which women were charged with ill-treating their servants. Their power to do this ought to be restricted. (Applause.)

Miss PITTS strongly supported resolutions Nos. 6 and 7. As to resolution No. 7, she recalled that more than two years ago the desirability was strongly urged of appointing female inspectors for the factories and workrooms in which women and girls were employed. As to No. 6, it was encouraging that there was now a very strong feeling arising amongst many of the leading Chinese with regard to the employment of women and children, and the much-vexed *mui tai* question. She did not think it would be very much use prohibiting the latter system altogether, or setting adrift all those who were domestic servants in private families. Much kindness was shown in many houses—medical aid, a certain amount of education, and some vocational training was given—and schools, missionary societies, and private Chinese ladies were doing their best for Chinese children. In proportion to the number of children employed, the number of cases of ill-treatment was small, but, of course, every one was too many. (Hear, hear.) The remedy seemed to be compulsory education; especially of a vocational character. An industrial settlement in Kowloon City had been suggested; she believed it was before the Government and was likely to receive support. Miss Pitts mentioned that the principal difficulty with regard to educating the children was the shortage of suitable teachers and of school buildings. (Applause.)

Mr. E. H. CHOOK said he entirely disagreed with most of what Mr. Bowley had said; he thought Mr. Bowley had enormously exaggerated for his own purposes the sufferings of Chinese children. He had drawn a dark picture and said that from the time they were born until they fell into an early grave they were in misery and suffering, but he had no figures to support his allegations. The figures for children was to act as golf caddies; if it was true that so much "sweating" existed, why was it so difficult to get caddies? As to children carrying heavy loads up the Peak, Mr. Crook suggested that the remedy was for Mr. Bowley to come down to the plains. (Laughter.) Mr. Bowley's economics, he added, were in a hopeless condition. In

China there was very little cruelty to animals; it could not compare with the cruelty of fox-hunting at Home. Mr. Bowley suffered from the bacillus of inspection; that had not worked very well in England, and here there was the added difficulty of dealing with a native population. For the Chinese to have a foreigner inspecting their households was enough to bring about Bolshevism and anarchy—that ought to result from such an idiotic system. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. A. CARTWRIGHT supported the proposals before the meeting, and remarked that the very fact that resolutions demanding such elementary reforms had to be moved was in itself a condemnation of the Colony. He was particularly concerned with the question of the children, and, unlike some of the previous speakers who thought Mr. Bowley went too far, he thought Mr. Bowley did not go far enough. In regard to the *mui tai*, Mr. Bowley said that slavery was impossible under the British flag, that as soon as a slave entered any place under that flag he or she ceased to be a slave. That might be legally true, but in this Colony it was not actually true. It was no good saying that a child brought into the Colony and sold for the purpose of exploiting its labour was free; in practice that child was no better than a slave. Subtle legal distinctions were raised, but there was no real difference. Mr. Bowley had expressed the opinion that the cases of cruelty brought before the Police Court were not typical, and that it was probable the majority of *mui tai* were well treated. The cases that came to light might not be typical but they were very suggestive. Certainly they did not encourage the belief that the children, as a rule, were well-treated. At present no steps were taken by the Government to ascertain how the children were treated. All that happened was that the most glaring cases came before the Courts, and it was reasonable to assume that behind them were a number of cases of lesser degree. The Government took no steps to ascertain the facts, and then said "There is no evidence." He did not think any humane person could possibly agree that it was right that children should continue to toil up the Peak with heavy loads. One realised that owing to the poverty of the Chinese conditions were allowed to exist here which would not be tolerated at Home, but their worst features, at least, should be removed. At a previous meeting of the Society one of those who defended the existing system contended that the children were enjoying a pleasant form of healthful exercise in the open air; he was glad that none of the speakers that evening had gone so far as that. (Applause.)

Mr. Bowley, replying on the points raised in the discussion, said he was very glad to hear that "sweated labour" did not exist in Hongkong—on the authority of Mr. Jackson. (Laughter.)

Mr. JACKSON: I said "on the authority of people competent to judge."

Mr. Bowley: I would rather rely on the opinion of ladies and gentlemen who have spent their lives working amongst the poorest classes in the Colony, and I think they would tell Mr. Jackson that the conditions of labour of the poorest classes in the Colony are not satisfactory. (Applause.)—I have been accused of cultivating the germs of unrest; they exist already; I am trying to find the antidote, and the best antidote is to improve the condition of the poor. (Applause.)—Mr. Bowley added that he had lived in the Colony for 28 years, and had come in contact with Chinese of all grades and occupations, and his admiration for them increased daily. Their liberality was extraordinary, their degree of enlightenment in what was called Western civilization was increasing rapidly, and for the Chinese to adopt an ideal system of taking care of women and children it was only necessary that they should hear what had been done in other countries. Miss Pitts was anxious to encourage the strong feeling that was growing amongst the Chinese. Did the meeting wish to encourage the Chinese in their efforts, or did it not? His object was to encourage Europeans and Chinese to work together until this became an ideal Colony, and an example to the rest of the world. (Applause.)—That was a high ideal, but unless one had ideals to work up to nothing was done. Mr. Crook had made the mistake of being born a hundred and fifty years too late; his remarks would have been received admirably by the House of Commons at any time during the struggle for the Factory Acts. He did not think the profession of golf caddie a very desirable occupation; it was "a blind alley" employment.

The resolutions were then put separately to the meeting, and all were carried with very few dissentients. This concluded the proceedings.

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The "Pharies" of H.M.S. *Titanic* gave an excellent entertainment at the Theatre Royal last night, under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs and the senior naval and military officers. The proceeds were devoted to the Portsmouth Disaster Fund for the dependents of men lost in Submarine "K. 5." The "Pharies" are a skilful pierrot troupe, and they will repeat their performance to-night.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The following business is on the agenda of to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

RESOLUTION ON LIGHT DUES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution:—

Whereas it is expected that the total revenue derived from Light Dues (Special Assessment) since the introduction of the rates at present in force will exceed in the current year the sum of \$1,104,293, being half the cost of the typhoon refuge at Mongkoktsui;

And whereas an undertaking was given that this special assessment would not be continued after the above mentioned sum had been raised unless a new resolution should first be proposed to the Legislative Council;

And whereas, in view of the financial requirements of the Colony, it is expedient to continue the collection of light dues at the present rates;

It is hereby resolved by this Council that light dues shall continue to be collected at the rates laid down in Table P of the Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, No. 10 of 1899.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

1.—In view of the pressing need of room for further office accommodation in this Colony, will the Government approach the Military authorities with a view to the Murray Parade ground being handed over to the Government at an early date?

2.—For the convenience of those who desire to build houses for their own occupation, will the Government state the terms and conditions upon which it is prepared to grant loans for the building of such houses?

3.—Will the Government give a list of the various houses and flats which are being built with loans advanced by the Government and the dates of such respective loans and the estimated respective dates of completion of such houses and flats?

4.—Will the Government consider the advisability of a mental ward for the case of the insane being established in connection with the proposed new hospital at Kowloon, so that those who are mentally afflicted may not be confined in the cramped and depressing quarters which are comprised in the present Lunatic Asylum?

5.—What progress is being made by the Economic Resources Commission and how soon may some report from that Commission be expected?

6.—Will the Government appoint a small Committee of experts for the purpose of considering the feasibility of extending the system of water closets in this Colony by the pumping up of sea-water from the Harbour and by the provision of a kind of pipe which will not be corroded by sea-water?

7.—Will the Government introduce a Bill to amend section 26A of the offences against the Person Ordinance, 1905, (which was introduced by Ordinance 9 of 1913) by inserting the words "medical aid" after "clothing" in the clause defining neglect of children and young persons, in order to bring the law of the Colony in this particular respect into line with the law of England, i.e., s.12 (1) of the Children's Act, 1908?

8.—In view of the fact that, in 1917 and 1918, many months of repeated representations by the Government and the Naval and Military authorities and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the China Association were required in order to obtain exchange compensation for the Officers and Men of the Services, will the Government now co-operate with the local Naval authorities in protesting against the recent proposal of the Home authorities to impose income tax upon the exchange compensation granted to those who are serving under the Admiralty on this station?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912.

First reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

Second reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to authorise the making of by-laws in respect of Holt's Wharf.

EXCUSABLE POSSESSION OF ARMS.

TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

Before Mr. B. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese, born in America, was charged with the unlawful possession of two pistols and a sword bayonet.

Sergeant Lane, who arrested the defendant on the Han Tak Wharf, on Monday, said the defendant had proved that he had been with the United States military forces during the war, and had brought with him to China German helmets and other war trophies, including the weapon seized. In view of this explanation, the Police did not wish to proceed with the charge. He would, therefore, ask for permission to withdraw it.

The Magistrate accordingly discharged the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.
MOTOR-CAR V. PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—One is surprised that you have not been inundated in the last few days with comments by members of the public who go about on foot, on the subject of the meeting of the Automobile Association reported in your columns on Saturday. May a new arrival in the Colony be allowed a few words?

These 250 members of the Automobile Association, representing a section of the community owning "nearly 500 cars," seem to have rather an exaggerated sense of their importance as road-users. One can understand special traffic regulations for the benefit of motorists in places like the big cities of the United States where such a large proportion of the people own cars, but in Hongkong the noticeable feature of the daily aspect of the streets is the fewness of motor vehicles. One can be a main road for half-an-hour at a time and only see one car. In striking contrast is the number of pedestrians who pass a given spot in the same period of time.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, and other speakers, would like to see pedestrians keep to the pavements, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak supplied a new connotation of the old term "to be Shanghai'd," in relating, with great relish, that in Shanghai the police crack on the head with a baton people who don't keep their proper place. It is relieving to hear that, as this is a British Colony, "we (the people in positions of authority, presumably), have to be a little more careful." The meek private citizen must set that down as one of the blessings of British rule. Mr. Holyoak thinks that "the day has passed in this Colony when the open roadway is the natural place for pedestrians." I can't agree. While the generally narrow sidewalks are impeded by pillars supporting verandahs above, by people purchasing from the shops (which in the East seem not to be expected to find accommodation within for shoppers), by women doing needlework and tending their babies, and at night by homeless people sleeping in rows (and scratching themselves and smelling horribly at 10 feet distance); while these are the conditions on the pavements, I say that people with business to attend to must walk on the roadway if they are not to be exasperatingly delayed.

For one person in a motor car annoyed by congestion on the roadway, ten thousand are annoyed by congestion on the pavements, and I believe in the democratic principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number." I would remind motorists of the well-known dictum, "Minorities must suffer; it is the badge of all their tribe."—Yours, etc.,

M. F. K.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1921.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.
TRAINING TIMES.

We are now within a week of the annual Jockey Club Race Meeting, and interest in the performances of the ponies in training has quickened. This week there are gallops every morning before breakfast. Some of the times recorded yesterday are given below:—

DERBY GRIFTERS.

Harlequin, 1m.—37.2, 1.17, 1.54, 2.25.
Last quarter 31.
Marble Tile, 1m.—34, 1.08.3, 1.40.3; 1 q. 32.
Speckled Mouse, 1m.—36.3, 1.12, 1.49.2, 2.18.3; 1 q. 30.1.
Empire Dahlia, 1m.—35.2, 1.10.2, 1.43, 2.13.2; 1 q. 30.2.
Honesty Dahlia, 1m.—35.3, 1.10.2, 1.42.4, 2.13.3; 1 q. 30.4.
Parran, 1m.—37, 1.10.3, 1.42.1, 2.18; 1 q. 35.4.
Timour, 1m.—33.3, 1.07.4, 1.40.3; 1 q. 32.4.
Javelin, 1m.—37, 1.14, 1.48.3, 2.20.3; 1 q. 32.

OTHER PONIES.

ONE MILE:—
Don Carlos 2.19 34.3
Square Measure & Bel- 2.18 34
Delight Dahlia 2.20.3 31
Louza 2.16.3 32.3
King Harry & Phenacstin 2.22 37.4
Brown House & Benenden 2.27.3 33.1
Conqueror Dahlia 2.17 32.4
Nestor & Leighton 2.19.1 34
Dolphin 2.16.3 34
Myrtle Dahlia & Seven 2.17.3 34.1
Dials 2.13.3 30.3
Charing Cross 2.13.3 30.3
THREE-QUARTERS:—
St. Anthony 1.42 31
White Tile 1.44 33.2
Courchan 1.47.3 33.5
Siamese Cat 1.45.2 31.2
Givency 1.41 34
Canasson & South 1.42 34
Gharra 1.47.2 35.2
Black Spot & Barley 1.42.1 33
Sovereign Dahlia 1.38.2 32.2
Black Friar & Grey Friar 1.44 36
Evergreen & Shooting 1.41.3 33
Star 1.41.3 33
Field Child & Valley 1.40.2 33
Child 1.40.2 33

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NAVY V. ARMY.

The match arranged for to-day between the Navy and Army has been cancelled owing to the inability of the latter to raise a fifteen. The cup therefore goes to the Navy.

SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A match was shot off between H.M.S. Tiana and H.M.S. Alacrity at the Taihang Range, on February 11th, resulting in a win for H.M.S. Tiana. The scores were as follow:—

H.M.S. "TIANA."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Jackson	39	43	44
Scutt	43	41	33
Pakett	38	42	36
Tapley	38	45	34
Barker	34	35	33
Sigsworth	40	48	22
Douglas	29	28	36
Total	31	29	30

Total 804

H.M.S. "ALACRITY."

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Hewlett	40	45	33
Walkey	36	35	30
Jervis	36	32	23
Stenner	35	29	28
Hale	29	35	23
Bouigace	30	33	23
Lane	35	36	13
Seymour	39	31	13
Total	39	31	13

Total 724

A triangular match between the H.M.S. Ambrose, the Wilts "B" Co., and the Wilts "D" Co., at Stonecutters' Range, on February 12th, resulted in a win for H.M.S. Ambrose, as will be seen from the following scores:—

H.M.S. "AMBROSE."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Edridge	33	39	47
Peberry	33	38	36
Ellis	27	46	31
Jarvis	35	41	26
Chilcott	27	39	35
Knight	27	31	29
Tooker	37	23	25
Stoman	26	26	16
Total	26	26	16

Total 770

WILTS "B" CO.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Newbury	43	42	30
Driscoll	34	38	33
Stapp	34	35	35
Dawes	33	32	26
Farmer	34	30	26
Clapham	29	36	23
Reeves	35	18	25
Gee	33	35	9
Total	33	35	9

Total 748

WILTS "D" CO.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Mayne	29	29	37
Holloway	37	31	38
Smith	34	19	26
Hedges	29	30	30
Wright	35	27	28
Lancaster	35	31	15
Miles	34	22	17
Gingell	35	6	18
Total	35	6	18

Total 684

A triangular match between the Musketry Staff, China Fleet, Wilts "B" Co., and Wilts "D" Co., at Stonecutters' Range, on February 12th, resulted in a win for the Musketry Staff, the scores being as follow:—

MUSKETRY STAFF.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Cross	44	44	33
Cordon	43	40	34
Lambert	34	41	35
Ansell	38	37	34
Nixon	35	43	28
Reynolds	34	35	33
Gray	35	35	30
Burnett	35	39	23
Total	35	39	23

Total 861

WILTS "B" CO.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Newbury	43	42	30
Driscoll	34	38	33
Stapp	34	35	35
Dawes	33	32	26
Farmer	34	30	26
Clapham	29	36	23
Reeves	35	18	25
Gee	33	35	9
Total	33	35	9

Total 748

WILTS "D" CO.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Mayne	29	29	37
Holloway	37	31	38
Smith	34	19	26
Hedges	29	30	30
Wright	35	27	28
Lancaster	35	31	15
Miles	34	22	17
Gingell	35	6	18
Total	35	6	18

Total 684

BILLIARDS.

HO-KOM TONG TOURNAMENT.

At the Pinnace Hotel, last night, W. Smith (—100) beat B. Bond (—150), the scores being 250 and 178, respectively; and J. Sowray (200) beat A. Greensett (200), the final scores being 250 and 184 respectively. To-night, H. Davis (—150) meets B. W. Cheung (—200).

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The game between E. M. Ozorio and E. Guimaraes, fixed for yesterday, did not take place, owing to Ozorio being indisposed, and will be played this evening at 8 o'clock.

SAILOR ASSAULTS POLICE-MAN.
AN EARLY MORNING ALTERCATION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, H. Deniston, a member of the crew of H.M.S. Hawkins, was charged with having assaulted Police Sergeant McFall and with being drunk and disorderly in Spring Garden Lane in the early hours of February 6th.

Sergeant McFall stated that he found the accused amusing himself by chasing a ricksha coolie round his ricksha. As the accused was obviously intoxicated witness tried to induce him to leave the lane and go either to the Naval Canteen or the Dockyard. Suddenly, without warning or provocation, the accused struck witness a heavy blow on the mouth. Witness at once closed with the accused and they both fell to the ground. While on the ground witness received several kicks. Someone blew a police whistle and the defendant and the two friends who were with him made off. Accused was later brought to the station drunk. Owing to injuries received, the witness went to hospital for six days.

Cross examined, the witness denied having first assaulted the sailor. Mr. Blake, (for the defence): You took out your truncheon!

Witness: No; I wish I had. After hearing further evidence, including Lieut. Bonham-Carter's testimony as to the defendant's good character, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10.

SAILOR'S FOOLISH CONDUCT.
TROUBLE AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Alexander Wood, a seaman, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday, with assaulting Mr. R. W. Bristow, manager of the Seamen's Institute, and breaking ten panes of glass.

The accused said that he had no recollection of events; consequently, he could offer no defence.

Inspector Kent said the trouble occurred soon after midnight. Earlier in the night, the defendant had booked a cubicle in the Institute. At closing time he was found asleep in the bar. He made trouble with Mr. Bristow and assaulted him. Mr. Bristow turned the defendant out of the Institute. The defendant then proceeded to put his hand through every pane of glass he could reach, hurting his fist considerably in the process.

The Magistrate: The assault was not serious!—No. The whole thing really amounts to a drunken escapade.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay \$5 as compensation, or, in default, undergo 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

INTOXICANTS IN A CHINESE RESTAURANT.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOUR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, the proprietor of a Chinese restaurant in Queen's Road East, much used by sailors and soldiers, and known by them as "The Hole in the Wall," was charged with having committed a breach of his licence by selling liquor on the premises.

Sergeant McFall said that at 1 a.m., on February 6 he visited the defendant's restaurant and there saw six sailors and a soldier sitting at a table with glasses of beer in front of them.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for the defence, asked the Magistrate to dismiss the charge on the ground that the police evidence was not corroborated; not even a beer bottle was produced.

Inspector Kent said it was impossible to produce one of the bottles as evidence, for to have removed one from the table would have been looking for trouble. It must be remembered that the Sergeant was alone.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$200, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

YARN MARKET IN HONGKONG.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, says:—

Since our last report on the 11th ult. our market, during the earlier part of the interval, had continued very dull, but latterly the Chinese buyers, finding the present low prices very favourable, came out to meet their immediate requirements, which resulted in a fair amount of business in about 5,000 bales in best known chops of 10s and 12s yarn with an advance of \$5 to \$10 per bale.

This improvement did not last long as the recent telegraphic advices from India of local dealers there, offering their holdings at much under the ruling rates, caused some anxiety to the foreign holders who, in trying to relieve themselves of their stock, commenced to sell at more reduced rates, which produced a very adverse effect, and the buyers have entirely refrained from making any new purchases. Our market, at the close, has remained quiet without any further inquiry.

Unsold stock, 8,000 bales; bargains, 13,000 bales; arrivals, from Bombay, 4,000 bales.

Shanghai reports very dull business with weaker tendency. Japanese Yarn.—Owing to very low rates a moderate business has passed during the interval, and subsequently with an advance of 10/15 per bale the market has kept up steady.

Raw cotton.—No business has transpired during the whole interval and prices are normal.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
FOR
TENNIS EQUIPMENT.

RACKETS

POSTS & NETS

BY

BY

DAVIS,

ALL THE LEADING

SLAZENGER

MAKERS.

&

SPALDING, &c., &c.

GRASS &

RESTRINGING

HARDCOURT

A

BALLS

SPECIALITY.

IN TIN BOXES.

BADMINTON SETS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S FAMOUS SPORTS REQUISITES.

DICK'S

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKING

In 7-12 and 28lbs boxes.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

[97]

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

FOOTWEAR THAT TREADS
in the
FOOTSTEPS OF FASHION.

FOR

WALKING

GOLFING

SHOOTING

BUSINESS.

NEW STOCKS
JUST RECEIVED FOR

DAY AND EVENING WEAR IN
"KELTIC" and "SAXONE."

[87]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

STEWARDESS for Steamer proceeding to Liverpool Middle of March, 1921. Applicants with previous experience and certificates of services only need apply.

Box No. 442.
Care of Daily Press Office. [442]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-neichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

ADVERTISER seeks a position of responsibility. Age 30, formerly chemist to the Federated Malay States (Kuala Lumpur) Government; Assistant in the S. A. Government (Capetown) Laboratory; and, at present, Analyst in the New Zealand Government Service. Possesses wide experience and training in Oils and fats; Fertilisers and foodstuffs; foods and drugs; Leather and Tanning Barks; Paints and varnishes; Rubber and other Tropical Products; general technical organic and inorganic analysis; technical bacteriology; colloids and enzymes; chemistry. Advertiser is specially interested in the Oils and Fats Industry.

"ANALYST."
c/o Gordon and Gotsch Advertising Agency,
WELLINGTON, New Zealand. [444]

RACE BOOKS.

THE Race Book is now ready and the only Authorized Edition is that published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
B. J. PATTERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1921. [435]

MESSRS. STEPHENSON HARWOOD & CO.
and
MESSRS. TATHAM & LOUSADA.

THE Businesses of Solicitors carried on by STEPHENSON HARWOOD & CO. (Messrs. G. Harwood, Robert C. Witt, Charles Mackintosh, Appleby Adams and Villiers F. C. Hawkins) at 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, and by TATHAM & LOUSADA (Messrs. G. Lousada and Fernald C. Fawcett) at 18, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, have been amalgamated as from the 1st January, 1921. The style and address of the new firm is: STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM, 18, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2. [436]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

DINNER DANCING.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY,
SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

MISS ALMA ADAIR

"That American Singer of Popular Songs"
Direct from Broadway, New York,
late of
Low Field's "Poor Little Rita Girl"

B. F. Keith's New York, Vandewater House
J. J. and Lee Shubert's Winter Garden,
New York, and
the
Capitol Theatre, New York.

MISS ADAIR HAS KINDLY CONSENTED
TO RENDER SOME OF THE
LATEST SONGS. [438]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

FANCY DRESS BALL.

DEBUT DAY—THURSDAY, 24th Feb., 1921.

At the request of numerous Patrons, the Management have decided to alter the above from a Supper Ball to a Fancy Dress Dinner Ball; therefore, Tables may be booked on the usual lines, and Tables of the Supper Dance Tickets can obtain a Refund on presentation of such Tickets.
The charge per head for the Dinner Ball will be on similar lines to the usual Wednesday and Saturday Dances. [439]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT Monday, 21st February, at 9 p.m. at the MING YUEN GARDENS.

MAIN EVENT.

16 round Catchweight Contest.
"SHY" KERBRISON v. A. B. HEWLETT.
(Welterweight Champion H.M.S. Alacrity, of the Colony).
Booking at Morrison's, FRIDAY, Feb. 18th.
Members (on production Current Membership Cards only).
SATURDAY, 19th to MONDAY, 21st—
General Public.
Special Terms will be run before and after the Tournament. [442]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE ORINE are herewith informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies, Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [378]

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK OF CHINA.

THE CURRENT EDITION is still on Sale at KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai.

Price: \$3, Illustrated. 460 pages. A splendid mailing list. A mine of information. [404]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, HONGKONG, until 12 o'clock Noon on the dates stated for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April, 1921:—
"Forage and Indian Supplies, 15th February, 1921."
Fuel, 21st February, 1921.
Meat and General Supplies "A," 22nd February, 1921.
General Supplies "B," 28th February, 1921.
Barrack Services, 1st March, 1921.
Transport Services, 3rd March, 1921.
Hospital Supplies, 4th March, 1921.

Tender forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.
Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith.
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved. [430]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th February, 1921, both dates inclusive.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [375]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the 31st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 31st, 1921. [343]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and declaring a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1921, until TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, February 2nd, 1921. [376]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CHINESE HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th February to SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 6% per Share.
Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.
Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1921, at the Company's Office.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 15th to February 26th, both days inclusive.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [385]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lecturers are lying at this Office for
Boxes P, Q, AD, AP, AW, BP, BO,
BR, BV.

FOR SALE or RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE with six Bath Rooms, Garden, Servants' Quarters, etc., on Babington Path, occupation about March 1st. Apply Box BV, Daily Press Office. [13]

WANTED—Position by an Experienced BOOKKEEPER, well conversant in Accounting and General Office Work. Excellent References. Apply Box BX, Daily Press Office. [16]

TO LET—43, BONHAM ROAD (opposite University). Apply C. GERKEN, Dodwell & Co., Ltd. [16]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (near in one block) 11 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). "A. B." Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1. Apply to— [131]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES on Ground Floor in Central District. Apply to—
Box 428,
Care of Daily Press Office. [423]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak, or higher level, for summer months, would take over servants if required, no child.

Reply to—
Box 309,
Care of Daily Press Office. [309]

WANTED.

STEWARDESS for steamer proceeding to Liverpool Middle of March, 1921. Applicants with previous experience and certificates of services only need apply.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [308]

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Lady preferred). Apply by letter.—
HASTINGS & HASTINGS.
378.

IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of department is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

FOR SALE.

4 CYLINDER, 12-16 H.P., five seater Humber Car, wire wheels with spare, acetylene lighting.
May be viewed at the Hongkong Electric Company's, North Point Generating Station any time by appointment. [387]

FOR SALE.

A going and paying concern, GARAGE in CANTON, with Cars, Tools, Spares, Furniture, and Fixtures, including good-will. Best locality in town for both Chinese and foreign business.
For further particulars, apply to—
Box XY 2,
Care of Daily Press Office. [423]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railway invites sealed proposals for BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,500 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of JUNE 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules, and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:
Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.
Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.
All applications for same must be accompanied with 25.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

INTER-MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WEITZE-CREEK PUMPING INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for electrical pumping plant capable of discharging 60,000 gallons per minute against a total head of 12 feet.
Specifications of detailed requirements can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
J. E. LYNES,
c/o British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.
Tientsin, February 1st, 1921. [43]

INTIMATION

WHISKIES OF DISTINCTION

WATSON'S



A blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in Scotland—
mild and mellow.

OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

GILBEY'S

SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 618.

MARRIAGE.

HAGEN-BOLFE.—On the 12th February, before H.B.M. Consul-General at Shanghai, and afterwards at The Holy Trinity Cathedral by The Very Rev. Dean Symons, EUSTACE CHARLES HAGEN, eldest son of the late J. S. Hagen, of Hongkong, and Mrs. Edney Page, of Shanghai, to PHYLLIS HAMMOND, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bolfe. [44]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd.;
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1921.

CIVIC INTEREST AT KOWLOON.

The Kowloon Residents' Association at their annual meeting on Monday evening gave further proof of a very lively interest in the municipal government of the Kowloon district. In no part of the Colony are to be seen at the present time more signs of progress and development than in Kowloon, and as not a single member of the Legislative Council resides in this "middle-class" district, it is a manifest advantage to have an Association of European residents exhibiting a keen interest in what is taking place and constantly offering to the Government suggestions calculated either to promote or to safeguard the common interests of the community, especially the European section of it whose comfort and welfare are in many ways menaced by some of these developments. The review of the activities of the Association during the past year, as given to the meeting by Mr. E. J. Noronha, covered a great variety of subjects. Coming first, as being of urgent importance, was the provision of the promised hospital for Kowloon, and next, no less urgent, was mentioned the advancement of building operations with a view to solving the housing problem from which the Colony as a whole is still suffering very badly. In this connection the Association had successfully enlisted the help of the Government in checking profiteering in rentals. Valuable assistance had also been given to the Government in connection with the motor-bus service which it is

intended to inaugurate at an early date so as to give cheap and easy access from the Ferry Wharf to the rapidly developing environs of Tsimshatsui. The educational needs of the district, the provision of bathing beaches, the desirability of agricultural developments in the New Territories, of easily accessible recreation grounds, and a variety of other questions had also engaged the attention of the Committee, and there can be no doubt that through the instrumentality of such an organisation, which is constantly representing the needs of the district to the Government, greater attention has been paid to the peninsula than would otherwise be the case.

We are especially interested to see the reference to the appointment of a Committee to further the scheme for the development of a suburb at Kowloon Tong, for this is an outcome of a leading article which appeared in the Hongkong Daily Press on August 28th last year commenting on an interesting contribution to this paper by Mrs. Basil TAYLOR, who gave a description of the Kowloon Garden City proposal on which Mr. F. P. DE V. SOARES has been working for a number of years past, and which has its nucleus in the attractive little suburb of Ho Man Tin which owes its existence to Mr. SOARES' patient and indefatigable labours. In the leading article to which reference has been made we advanced reasons why the Government should give to the further development of the project considerably more encouragement and support than was given to its initiation. Mr. SOARES, at the invitation of the Government, submitted his scheme. Mr. Fletcher, while acting as Colonial Secretary, manifested the greatest possible interest in it, and, in shorter time than it usually takes the Government to make up its mind, the scheme as outlined by Mr. SOARES was approved, and the Government very promptly invited a local firm of architects to prepare a laying-out scheme in respect of certain areas at Kowloon Tong. The proposal is that the nucleus of a township should be formed forthwith by the building of some 150 houses on forty acres of ground more or less. Lots varying between 6,000 and 11,000 square feet are suggested, to be covered by houses costing not more than \$7,500 or \$8,500, according as the building is detached or semi-detached. A small Committee, of which Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE is the chairman, has been formed to take charge of the development of this township. Apparently the Government itself will be prepared to build forty houses on the site for occupation by subordinate officers. We understand that there will be no lack of financial support when once the laying-out scheme is prepared and approved and the Committee get to work upon the realisation of the project.

We have learnt in this Colony the cost of procrastination in this matter of building development and it is to be hoped that this scheme, which is evidently greatly needed, will be energetically advanced. The report of the Kowloon Residents' Association shows that this organisation is taking a watchful interest in the scheme, as in so many other questions affecting the development of the peninsula and the welfare of its inhabitants. By the cordial way in which the Government has shown its readiness to welcome its suggestions and assistance the Association has been greatly encouraged in its activities. It has often been said that there is very little public interest taken in Hongkong in municipal affairs, but the fact that the Kowloon Residents' Association has now a membership of 361, combined with the record of the Association's achievements, clearly disproves the allegation. If European residents on the island would impart to the Constitutional Reform Association—which is here the equivalent organisation—something of the vitality which marks the Residents' Association at Kowloon, it would be of great advantage alike to the Government and the community generally.

Mr. Robert Lorraine, the well-known actor, is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

An Australian lady, Miss Brent, who arrived in the Colony by the s.s. Kanowna, and was so unfortunate as to contract small-pox, on the voyage, died at the Infectious Diseases Hospital yesterday morning.

Mr. Li Shu, Paak, secretary of the junior division of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong, entertained 100 guests to dinner at the On Luk Yuen café, last night, in celebration of his recent marriage at Canton. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. band was in attendance.

Prof. Danenberg has issued invitations for the 7th annual pupils' pianoforte recital which will take place on March 1st, at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, at 5.30 p.m., in the presence of Lady Stubbs. The recital will be repeated on March 3rd when a charge of \$1 will be made for tickets.—Advt.

The health return for the past week shows that four cases of plague occurred, all with fatal results; three cases of small-pox were reported and two were fatal. Two British, two Portuguese, and one Chinese contracted diphtheria, and two of the patients died. One case of enteric (British) occurred and one Chinese died from cerebro-spinal fever. Four deaths of Chinese, due to influenza, occurred.

The principal business at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday was the appointment of a sub-committee to take the preliminary steps with regard to the conservancy contract for Victoria and Kowloon. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided and the other members in attendance were the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. Chow Sou San and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

According to the Japanese newspaper *Hochi* the largest aeroplane workshops in the Orient are to be established in Nagoya. The shops will be under the presidency of Mr. Winder, of the Armstrong Company, who will be assisted by nine British engineers who have just arrived in Tokyo. The scheme is supported by the Mitsubishi and several other local capitalists. The work will be confined to the construction of the different types and designs of aeroplanes used in Japan, including those dirigibles which will be used for a Tokyo-Shanghai mail service and, in future, for passenger services.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Ernestina da Cruz Rocha took place, yesterday, at the Catholic Cemetery. The chief mourners were the five sons, son-in-law, and several grandchildren. The cortege passed the Monument at 5.30 p.m., when it was joined by friends of different nationalities, including the Consul-General for Portugal. In addition to wreaths sent by the members of the family floral tributes were received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., staff of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., staff of "Union" Fire Dept., Compradors Department of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., Chinese staff of the Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., the Zoroastrian Club, and numerous other sympathisers.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. GARDINER.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John Henry Gardiner, solicitor, which occurred last evening at his residence, Rose Terrace, Kowloon, after a week's illness, due to influenza and pneumonia, in which he had the unremitting attention of his doctor and two nurses.

Mr. Gardiner came to the Colony about fifteen or sixteen years ago to the office of the late Mr. O. D. Thompson and later joined Messrs. Bruton & Hebb, but somewhere about 1910 started on his own account and built up a successful practice to which Indian and Chinese legal business largely contributed. Outside his professional work Mr. Gardiner lived a somewhat inconspicuous life. Billiards was his favourite form of recreation.

The news of Mr. Gardiner's death will come as a shock to a large number of friends of many nationalities in the Colony and their sympathy will be extended to Mrs. Gardiner, who went home about a year ago and was looking forward to her husband joining her in the coming summer.

WHERE THE 2 IS 10,000 PER CENT.

In their review of the exchange in 1920, Messrs. Montagu & Co. show the fluctuations that have taken place as the result of the disorganised condition of the market during the year. They show where the 2 is at a premium which finds its climax at Warsaw with a quotation showing 10,000 per cent. premium. The other table shows where the 2 is at a discount. Here we see that in Japan the pre-war value of the yen is 25.3-100, and that on December 31st last it was 25.8-100 (after being higher during the year) or 24 per cent. premium on the yen; which was of the value of 155.44 in the Japanese currency. The Shanghai rate at July 31st, 1914, is taken, which was 25.4-100, on December 31st last it was 48.1-100 (after having wandered to near 60 during 1920), or 43 per cent. premium, and making the 2 of the value of 116.34.

PARLIAMENT OPENS:

KING'S SPEECH FORESHADOWS NEW
LEGISLATION.

REVOLUTION IN INDIAN STATE:

RULER ARRESTS RINGLEADERS.

FOURTH TEST MATCH:

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT
NEW BILLS FORESHADOWED IN
KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 15th.

The King's Speech expresses pleasure at the arrangements made to renew personal consultation between the Ministers and their colleagues overseas, which had produced such good results during the last two years of the war and during the peace settlement, and hopes that the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand South Africa and Newfoundland, also the representatives of India, will visit Britain in summer. His Majesty is confident that the discussions will be most valuable in bringing about co-ordination in the Empire's external and internal policy.

The Speech declares that the Government is determined to reduce expenditure to the lowest level consistent with the well-being of the Empire. It is imperative in the interests of an early revival of trade and industry that the burden of taxation necessitated by the war be reduced to the utmost.

The King's Speech emphasises that neither Irish unity nor self-government is attainable by methods of criminal violence for the purpose of establishing a republic.

With reference to new legislation the Speech states that the most pressing problem is unemployment due to world-wide restriction of trade, which is alleviated but incurable legislatively. A bill will be submitted extending the provision for the unemployed under the Unemployment Insurance Act, also a bill safeguarding the essential key industries and certain aspects of unfair and abnormal industrial competition. It is proposed completely to restore the coal industry to its normal condition of freedom.

New bills will deal with the re-organisation of British railways, completion of land purchase in Ireland, facilitation of Scottish Church union, sale of liquor and reform of the Second Chamber.

EARLIER CABLES.

EVE OF THE "MOST DANGEROUS SESSION."

LONDON, February 14th.

His Majesty the King reopens Parliament to-morrow in pre-war splendour, their Majesties in State robes and wearing their crowns driving in a gilded coach escorted by the Household Cavalry, while the Foot Guards will reappear in the glory of bearskins and scarlet tunics. Moreover, the Spanish, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors have decided to ride to Westminster in their State coaches. Their Majesties will be received at the entrance to the House of Lords with ancient pomp and circumstance, but no spectators will greet the King in the Royal Gallery, as the public is still excluded from Parliament. This acknowledgment of Sinn Fein activities presages the topic which will open the Parliamentary battle, for the Independent Liberals and Labourites give Ireland the place of honour in their amendments to the Address in preference to unemployment and retrenchment, which will be clamorously debated later.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George today, on the eve of what the Government's critics describe as its most dangerous session. These critics are not satisfied with the new Ministerial appointments, on the ground that they are "a mere reshuffling of places." A curious fact is that

Sir Worthington Evans has not been appointed Minister of Air, and it is presumed that Mr. Churchill will carry on the Air Ministry until a separate Minister is appointed. The changes involve only one bye-election, namely at Dudley.

Altogether five bye-elections are pending, the others being East Woolwich, Moseley, Cardiganshire and Penistone. The most interesting is Cardiganshire, where a religious and political feud of unparalleled bitterness is raging around the personality of Mr. Lloyd George among 23,000 Liberal electors, one section regarding him as a lost leader and the other as a national saviour. There has been much rowdiness. Mr. Evans (one of Mr. Lloyd George's private secretaries), who is opposing Mr. Llewellyn Williams (nominee of the Cardiganshire Liberal Association) belongs to the Calvinistic Methodists, whose ministers are serving in both camps, their most eloquent preacher, who is opposing Mr. Evans, being howled down. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, President-Elect of the Welsh Baptists, which is Mr. Lloyd George's sect, is anti-Coalition. A meeting of Mr. Williams' workers at Newquay was broken up, driven into the street and stoned. Mr. Williams had to circulate angry Aberystwyth students, urging them not to break up a meeting addressed by Mr. Ian MacPherson on Saturday. Mrs. Lloyd George is actively campaigning in the constituency, with Lady Bonham Carter on the other side. Seven thousand Conservative electors will probably turn the scale in favour of Mr. Lloyd George, who is expected to make an important statement of Ministerial policy in the House of Commons in order to reassure the doubting Thomases on the eve of the polling, which takes place on the 18th instant.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE
ONE TURKISH DELEGATION TO BE ADMITTED.

LONDON, February 14th.

It is announced that if two separate Turkish delegations come to the Near Eastern Conference in London, only the Porte's delegation will be admitted, and the Nationalists must use it as their mouthpiece. It is hoped that complications will be avoided by the two delegations coming to an understanding before the 21st inst. (the date of the conference). Satisfaction is expressed in London that Bekir Sam Bey, the Foreign Minister of the Ankara Government, a well-known moderate, heads the Nationalist delegation; not Mukhtar Bey, as previously announced.

WATCHING GERMANY.

FRENCH ANXIETY REGARDING REPARATION.

LONDON, February 14th.

A serious view of Herr von Simons' speech at Stuttgart is taken in some quarters in Paris. For example, *Le Temps* says it bears out the opinion of those favouring action against Germany, and points out that Herr von Simons rejects not only the agreement of January 29th but the Treaty of Versailles itself. It states that a grave crisis is pending, and concludes with *Caveant Consules*.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS IN GERMANY.

BREMEN, February 14th.

Following up clues secured in the raid mentioned on the 10th inst. the Police discovered an extensive dump at Leher Strasse, including 2,000 rifles.

LATEST CABLES.
REVOLUTION IN TONK.
NAWAB ARRESTS RINGLEADERS.

ALLAHABAD, February 15th.

A revolution has broken out in the Native State of Tonk, Rajputana. After agreeing to the popular demands, the Nawab arrested the leaders whereupon rioting broke out. The State troops are actively engaged. The people are fleeing towards British territory.

[Tonk is one of the small Native States in Rajputana under a Moslem ruler. The total area is less than 3,000 sq. miles and the population about 350,000. Tonk, the capital, has a population of about 40,000.]

FOURTH TEST MATCH.
AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS.

MELBOURNE, February 15th.

England, in the second innings, made 315, Makepeace contributing 54, Rhodes 73, Fender 59, and Douglas 60. Mailey took 9 wickets for 121. Australia, in the second innings, had made 92 for 2 wickets at the close of play.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, February 15th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir George Digby Morant, K.C.B., who had seen active service in China.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTIES
BOTH BLOCKS CONDEMN RUSSIAN SOVIETISM.

PARIS, February 14th.

The Council of the French Socialist Party affiliated to the Internationals has passed a motion expressing sympathy with the Russian revolution, but censuring the brutal, uncompromising attitude of the Soviet Government. The Council acknowledged a declaration of the German Independent Socialist Party requesting the German Government frankly to admit liability to reparations and blaming pan-Germanistic agitation.

The congress of French dissident Socialists has also passed a motion rejecting the Russian Soviet régime, which, far from emancipating the proletarian class, leads straight to tyranny such as French people will never submit to. *Havas*.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA CENTRE.

BREMEN AS BASE AGAINST ENTENTE.

LONDON, February 15th.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent states that Allied secret service agents have discovered that the centre for Bolshevik propaganda in the Entente countries is now Bremen. The Allies possess a report of the last general meeting of the conspirators at Bremen, from which it appears that the Bolsheviks have no great hopes of success in England and France, but regard the prospects in Germany and other parts of Central Europe as much more promising, and count especially on success in Italy.

POLISH MOBILISATION.
APPREHENSIONS IN LITHUANIA.

LONDON, February 14th.

Speculation has been aroused by reports that Poland is extensively mobilising. The German Government recently notified the Allies that 212,000 Polish troops were concentrated on the Polish-German frontier. A Kovno telegram gives details of compulsory mobilisation in six Polish counties. The troops are now concentrating in the Turmont region, where the Lithuanians are hourly expecting an attack.

RUMANIA AND COMMUNISM.

BUKHAREST, February 14th.

The universal Socialist problem of Communism has been settled in Rumania, as in the majority of European countries recently, by the rejection of the Moscow International terms and a split in the party.

LABOUR PARTY'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, February 14th.

Mr. J. E. O'Connell has been elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in succession to Mr. W. O. Adams.

BRITISH COMMITMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.
MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, February 15th.

In saying farewell to the War Office staff, Mr. Churchill foreshadowed a reduction of the British commitments in the Middle East and in the establishment in the Middle East Department. He pointed out that we had undertaken to maintain troops in Constantinople to carry out the mandates regarding Palestine and Mesopotamia but when he established the Middle East Department, the machinery of which he upset in a few months, he proposed to relieve the Army Votes of the formidable charges with which they were burdened, and he hoped to lighten taxpayers' burdens by bringing the regions mentioned into a less extravagant condition than now.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN IRELAND.

MR. DE VALERA'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, February 14th.

The account of the negotiations between the Government and Sinn Fein for a truce in Ireland, given by Mr. de Valera at a meeting of Dail Eireann at the end of January, is now published in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera declared that the Premier on December 12th commissioned the Archbishop of Perth to come to Ireland as an official intermediary to arrange the truce, and the Archbishop interviewed the acting President Mr. Griffiths and other Sinn Fein leaders. The Cabinet agreed to a truce for a month, the terms being no arrests, pursuits, raids, burnings or courts-martial. Sinn Fein undertook to try to prevent violence in Ireland, but the negotiations broke down on December 31st, owing to the Premier insisting on the surrender of arms.

LIVERPOOL INCENDIARIES SENTENCED.

LONDON, February 15th.

At Liverpool Assizes three prisoners were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in connection with the incendiary fire at Liverpool reported on November 28th. Fowler who had been acquitted on the capital charge, as stated in the message of the 4th instant, has been sentenced to two years, the maximum in respect of the charge on which he was indicted.

U.S. NAVAL EXPENDITURE HEATED DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Brooks moved that no portion of the \$90,000,000 appropriated for naval construction in 1921 be expended until the President has called an International Disarmament Conference.

After a heated discussion, the motion was rejected by 124 votes to 30.

Mr. Harding has telegraphed the Congressional leaders requesting the passage of the regular Appropriation Bills during the present session in order to leave the extra session after March 4th free to handle other important matters.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DUTCH DELEGATION TO TRANSIT CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, February 15th.

Dr. Lely, ex-Minister of Waterways, now a member of the second Chamber, has been appointed head of the Netherlands Delegation to the League of Nations conference on communications and transit at Barcelona on March 3rd. Other members will be Dr. Van Eysinga, Leyden University, and Wynheer Kroeller, of the Foreign Ministry.

COATS' MILLS RESUME FULL TIME.

LONDON, February 15th.

Messrs. Coats' thread mills at Paisley have reverted to full time after having worked short time due to an accumulation of stocks. The prospects are regarded as good.

EGYPTIAN UNREST.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS REOPEN.

CAIRO, February 14th.

Some of the secondary schools have reopened, the parents of numerous students giving the guarantees required by the Government.

RESIGNATION OF THE SWEDISH CABINET.

BROCKNORM, February 15th.

The Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the Finance Minister's withdrawal in connection with the Cohen Bill as reported on January 15th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.
AMAZING CONSPIRACY.

SHANGHAI, February 15th.

An amazing opium smuggling conspiracy has been unmasked following the arrest of several Japanese at Tsingtao. Plans were made to smuggle to Shanghai 100 boxes of opium valued at \$1,500,000. Fifty-five boxes were actually smuggled to Shanghai evading the vigilance of the customs. The balance of boxes were discovered at Tsingtao and confiscated. The Japanese were arrested by the police who are trying to apprehend several Chinese involved.

JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA.

"OPEN DOOR" PRINCIPLE.

SHANGHAI, February 15th.

An eventful session of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China has terminated. A resolution records the desire of the Japanese Government to assist China to improve her legal and police system enabling the early abolition of extra-territorial rights. Mr. Yamazaki, the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, urged Japanese merchants sincerely to co-operate with other nationalities in respect of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity.

CANTON FUNDS.

INJUNCTION APPLICATION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, February 15th.

The application before the British Supreme Court to renew the interim injunction relative to Government funds involving Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Canton, and the Peking Governments created lively and spirited passages between the opposing counsel.

A considered judgment will be forthcoming on Thursday. The injunction is being continued in the meanwhile.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BETTER TRADE OUTLOOK IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, February 14th.

The trade current is at last changing in a more healthy direction, especially to the markets of the Far East, declared Mr. Kellaway at Northampton. Meantime, the stabilisation of exchanges and barter is useless under present conditions, the former being the symptom and not disease.

SHAW CASE IN THE JAPANESE DIET.

MR. HARA'S REPLY TO A QUESTION.

In reply to a written interpellation by Mr. Yamamichi Joichi, a Kenseikai member, on the Government's control of Koreans abroad and the Korean administration (which did not appear in the Japanese papers), Mr. Hara, the Premier, presented a written reply to the House of Representatives on the 1st instant. In the course of his reply, the Premier says that the independence movement started by refractory Koreans is on the decline, and that it is meeting with little response among the Koreans at home. Referring to the case of Mr. Shaw, the Premier said that it is still under investigation. In another part of his written reply, the Premier assures the interpellator that as rigid action against anybody else will be taken against foreigners, who may be found guilty of criminal actions in connection with the independence movement in Korea.

The *Japan Chronicle* has the following comment on the subject:—It is somewhat curious that the Japanese papers made no reference to the interpellation in the Diet on the Shaw case, made by Mr. Yamamichi Joichi. Mr. Hara's reply to the question cannot be described as satisfactory. He said that the case is still under investigation, which is rather extraordinary seeing that the police in Korea had what they considered enough evidence to act upon last July. Mr. Hara also said that foreigners would be proceeded against as actively as anybody else when found to have indulged in criminal actions in connection with the independence movement in Korea.

The fact that there was no evidence against Mr. Shaw and that the Japanese Government disputes the right of the Japanese Government to arrest Mr. Shaw for a political offence committed outside Japan. Mr. Hara did not touch upon at all.

WHAT IS AFOOT?
SEMONOFF'S OFFICERS IN PEKING.

Reports come down from Urga, says the *Peking Daily News*, that there is further fighting between certain Russian and Chinese troops. It is nearly time that the Chinese Government took definite steps to suppress the Russian invaders, and ascertain who is behind them.

The Government might also well take cognizance of the presence at present in Peking of a number of General Semonoff's officers. They are here, it is said, to hold a conference with regard to activities in the spring along the Chinese frontier and they are allied with Baron Ungern, who is in command of the troops attacking Urga. General Semonoff is certainly planning with the assistance of Japan, and in the spring operations may be expected which will not be to the advantage of China. Troops under General Kappel will co-operate with those of Semonoff, and the outcome will be a situation in which Chinese will become involved to such an extent that "intervention" on the part of Japan may become a necessity.

Officers who are now in Peking comprise General Zaitsev, the Chief of Semonoff's staff, General Hrochatsky, diplomatic representative of Semonoff, and several smaller fry. General Dutoif, a Cossack in command of the troops operating in Sinkiang, and General Kappel, from the same locality, as well as General Afanassioff, who has been for some time in Mukden, are expected. General Horvath is also here.

THE SINGAPORE C.C. AND THEIR LATE SECRETARY.

From the *Straits Times* of the 25th ult.:—There was an unexpected outcome of the special general meeting of the Singapore Cricket Club held yesterday evening. The chief business of the meeting was to obtain authority from the members to offer Mr. G. P. Owen on his resignation, as Secretary—a position he has held for the past 35 years—some adequate and tangible mark of their appreciation and an expression of the members' wishes as to the form this should take. While all present were agreed that Mr. Owen's services were deserving of special recognition, there was a difference of opinion as to the form the recognition should take, and the committee's proposal that a presentation of a war loan scrip to the face value of \$10,000 should be made out of the Club's capital account was rejected by 54 to 44. In consequence of this the President, Mr. W. Langham-Carter, announced the resignation of the committee *en bloc*, and an extraordinary general meeting will be held shortly to elect a new committee. The action of the committee in resigning came as a great surprise to the members, but the suggestion that they should "sleep on it" was not accepted.

KITCHENER'S WARNING.
THE MAN WHO FORESAW RUSSIA'S FAILURE.

Sir George Arthur, Kitchener's biographer, in an address to the Anglo-French Society in London, revealed Lord Kitchener's long prevision of the war with Germany.

All Lord Kitchener's activities, said Sir George Arthur, were concerned with the great idea which he conceived forty years before his death, that the great war was inevitable. He alone foresaw its length and dimensions, and the fact that Russia would not remain in the struggle to the end. In November, 1915, he told the politicians that he was making his calculations on the certainty that Russia would be out of the war in twelve months. This would be shown by the foreword by Marshal Joffre to the French translation of Earl Kitchener's life, which will shortly be published in Paris, and in the preface by M. Poincaré. Earl Kitchener's prophetic views were given to Marshal Joffre at Chantilly in November, 1915.

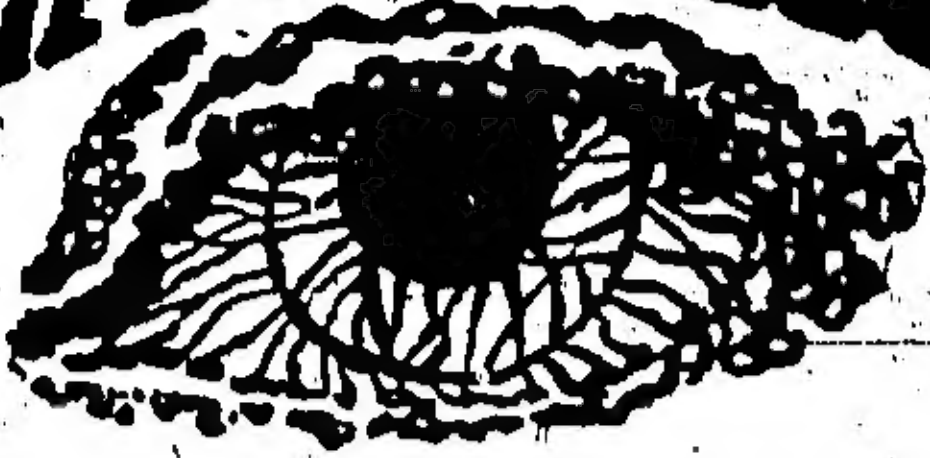
As far back as 1883 Lord Kitchener began to realise the prospect of a great conflict with Germany, and it was his experience as one of the International Commission for the delimitation of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions that led him to form the opinion not only that Germany would fight for the hegemony of Europe, but that she would not fight fair. Then came his career in Egypt and the Fashoda incident, which he was determined should not be the basis of an ancient quarrel. The South African War followed. When the end came, despite the appeals made to him by certain politicians and administrators, he insisted on such a peace as would provide a new free Constitution for South Africa and make the South Africans our friends and a willing part of the Empire.

In India he set himself to prepare the Army there for the seemingly remote struggle with Germany, and in New Zealand and Australia he organised defence schemes which could be turned to the offensive at once in the eventuality of the Germans attacking us.

Three qualities, Sir George Arthur pointed out, marked the man—his foresight, courage, and self-sacrifice. Lord Wellington was always trying to see what was on the other side of the hill; Lord Kitchener was always trying to penetrate the veil of the future, and he seemed to arrive at his conclusions by pure intuition. His character was never better summed up than by the Labour leaders, who said: "We can trust him; he is a straight man."

A governess named Miss Podgett gave her class a verse to write, and passing Tommy saw on his slate the following: "A little mouse ran up the stairs. To hear Miss Podgett say her prayers." She called him out in front of the class, and with cane in hand, said she would give him five minutes to complete the verse. Tommy stood deep in thought, and when the five minutes were up he had written as follows: "Here I stand before Miss Podgett. She's going to strike, I'm to dodge it."

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[BY LUCIEN ARTHUR JONES.]

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The latest exchange rates make the English pound worth 2,400 Polish marks (nominally £120). In Vienna a sovereign purchases 1,700 Austrian crowns (nominally £75); in Budapest, 1,800 Hungarian crowns (nominally £80) purchase twenty shillings. Prices on the whole have not increased in anything like the same proportion as the rate of exchange has fallen. The inhabitants of these war-stricken States are too poor to afford more than a certain increase. The result is that an Englishman, American, or Swiss can live in the most extravagant manner on an absurdly small income.

HOTEL PRICES.

It is actually possible to live in the best hotel in Warsaw for three shillings a day. Three meals in the hotel restaurant are included in this sum. Here is the three-shilling budget:

Room at fixed Government price	.....60 marks.....	6 d.
Breakfast	.....40	4 d.
Lunch, soup, meat, vegetables at fixed Government price	.....60	6 d.
Dinner of similar character	.....80	8 d.
Tea	.....30	3 d.
Sent at opera	.....78	7 d.
Extras, at same proportion	.....37	3 d.
		3s.

No one could complain of three shillings a day for a room and meals in a large hotel and a seat at the opera. There is, however, always a fly in the ointment, and in the case of Eastern Europe the foreigner has to pay very heavily for imported clothes and anything that does not come under Government control.

Prices in Vienna and Budapest are on the same scale. Hotels cost more in Vienna and about the same in the capital of Hungary. An expensive suite of rooms in the largest Vienna hotels works out at about seven shillings a day. In Budapest, where prices of accommodation are controlled, a suite consisting of a bathroom, sitting-room, and double-bedroom comes to under six shillings.

PROBLEM OF CLOTHES.

The delights of one of the finest opera houses in the world can be tested at Vienna for as low a sum as one penny farthing. A box is more costly. It works out at about eight shillings (750 to 800 Austrian crowns). It must be remembered that these paltry items represent enormous sums to the local inhabitants of this part of the world. You could picture the same effect in England if, for example, a Frenchman, who now pays sixty francs for a pound, suddenly found that one franc purchased a sovereign and that rooms in the Ritz had gone up in price to ten pounds a night. Such a sum would be out of reach of the average Englishman, but for the Frenchman would represent merely ten francs.

If a foreigner avoids the international expresses and travels on the local State-owned railway lines his fare in Eastern Europe will work out at about a farthing a mile first-class.

Life in Eastern Europe is not a Utopia. The only problem is clothes. The cheapest gowns are twenty pounds to thirty pounds each. A man's shirt costs twenty-eight shillings. If the wardrobe problem can be solved Eastern Europe is the spot for those with small fixed incomes.—*Express*.

RESTORED AT THE ALTAR. ROMANTIC STORY OF A STOLEN NECKLACE.

A curious story of a stolen pearl necklace restored to its owner under romantic circumstances comes from Venice. For some time a lady belonging to a noble Venetian family has been living in one of the principal hotels of the town. Recently, a magnificent necklace of Oriental pearls disappeared from the lady's jewel-case. Though the thief could have taken away many other precious jewels as well, and a sum of loose money, nothing was touched save the pearl necklace. The police set inquiries on foot, a reward was offered, but nothing came to light.

Then a registered letter arrived at the hotel addressed to the countess. The letter was sealed with an heraldic device, and contained an invitation for the old countess to come at a certain hour to the altar of the famous Nicopeia Madonna in the Cathedral of St. Mark. The letter stated that if the countess failed to come alone no more would be heard of the necklace.

The next day she went to St. Mark's, and knelt down by the altar named. After a while she felt herself touched on the shoulder, and, looking round, saw a man in a fur coat, with gold-rimmed glasses and yellow gloves. The unknown whispered some words into her ear, saying that he was in possession of the necklace and that she could have it back if she would swear before the Madonna not to reveal the name of the person beside her, nor bring any action. The countess nodded her head, and repeated the oath after the mysterious stranger, who then drew from his pocket the necklace and gave it her. Kissing the old lady's hand, he left the church without saying a word.

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1921

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

At the Quarter Sessions, at Guildhall, on January 8th, before a Bench over which Sir John Bell presided, the appeal of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst against a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division passed upon her at the Mansion House Police Court on October 23rd was heard.

It may be recalled that Miss Pankhurst was charged under Defence of the Realm Regulations with publishing and causing to be published in "The Workers' Dreadnought," of which she is the editor, a series of seditious articles "likely to cause disaffection amongst his Majesty's Forces and the civil population." Since November 4th Miss Pankhurst has been on bail pending the appeal against the sentence.

Miss Pankhurst conducted her own case, and Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Ronald Powell appeared for the Crown in support of the conviction.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, in opening the proceedings, said the appellant had been convicted under Regulation 42 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which provides that if any person does anything likely to cause disaffection amongst his Majesty's Forces or the civil population, the person is guilty of an offence. It was left to the competent military authority in such a case to decide whether it was one for summary jurisdiction or for trial as an indictable offence. In this case it was decided that it was one for summary jurisdiction. The case was brought before the Mansion House Court, and defendant was sentenced to six months' in the second division.

Counsel proceeded to read quotations from the articles which had been the subject of the charge which resulted in the sentence, calling particular attention to what he characterized as attempts to stimulate disaffection in the lower deck of the Navy, to create a revolutionary army for the overthrow of Parliament, and the paralysing of industry, as well as the advocacy of the looting of docks and bonded warehouses by the dockers. He said the appeal was on two grounds; first, that she was not guilty of the offence; and second, that the sentence was altogether too severe.

Counsel called police evidence in support of the conviction, one of whom, Sergeant Foster, produced a certificate of a previous conviction of the defendant at Ekington, Derbyshire, in October, 1918, for an offence against Regulation 42, when she was fined £50, and special costs were imposed.

Miss Pankhurst: Are you aware that the Miners' Federation subscribed the amount of the fine, and threatened to strike if I were sent to prison?

Witness: I don't know anything about that.

Mr. Travers Humphreys intimated that that was the case for the Crown, and Miss Pankhurst rose and said she was appealing against the conviction on the ground that the articles had been misconstructed and also on the ground that she had been guilty the sentence was too severe.

Dr. Ettie Sawyer, who called. She said she was a Doctor of Medicine, and had been treating Miss Pankhurst for five weeks. She was suffering from a form of internal inflammation which in her case was secondary to inflammation of the intestines, which appeared to have been chronic for many years and probably set up by the repeated hunger-striking. The whole object of her coming there was to point out that if Miss Pankhurst were sent to prison for six months in the second division it would seriously interfere with the cure with which witness was proceeding, and the result would be that eventually a serious operation would be necessary.

Counsel (cross-examining): Are you aware that there are skilled doctors in the prisons perfectly able to look after their prisoners?—Yes, doctors, but not experts.

Miss Pankhurst: Do you think that a six months' sentence in my case would be more harsh than in an ordinary case?—Yes, I do.

The Recorder: Oh, we cannot have any more of this kind of evidence.

COMMUNIST DOCTRINE.

Miss Pankhurst then addressed the Bench, contending that she was not the writer of the articles complained of, and said as counsel on the other side had only quoted briefly from certain articles, and taken the quotations from their context, she would supply the omissions.

Appellant quoted from the "Dreadnought," and contended that there was no advocacy of wholesale looting, because she was perfectly well aware that that was no remedy. She quoted also from William Morris's "News from Nowhere," and argued that the "Dreadnought" only advocated the same Communist principles as were available to anyone in standard works such as that. William Morris was certainly not sent to prison for it.

The Recorder after endeavouring on several occasions to stop Miss Pankhurst, eventually asked what all this had to do with the case.

Miss Pankhurst said the object was to show that these things from standard works could be bought freely by everybody, and that she could not be convicted for expressing the same views in her paper.

The Recorder: That doesn't follow at all. All we are concerned with is whether these particular articles infringe the regulations.

Appellant proceeded with further long quotations from pamphlets and articles, and totally disregarded attempts from the Bench to interpose to point out the irrelevancy.

Once she stopped to protest that the Bench did not allow her to develop her case, but heckled and harassed her. Then she continued to read from a leading article in the "Workers' Dreadnought." After many efforts the Bench succeeded in getting appellant to stop for a moment while it was pointed out that this article was not one which was the subject of the charge, and they did not want to hear any more of it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIALISTS AND MOSCOW.

BRITISH REPUDIATION.

A letter addressed to the Socialist and Communist parties of the world by the Sub-committee of the Reconstruction of the International appointed by the Labour party and Trade Union Congress, which is signed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Harry Gosling, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says—

"The Congress of the Second International, held in Geneva last July, requested the British Labour party to approach other Socialists and Labour organisations with a view to re-establishing the Socialist International, and the British Labour party, on the understanding it was to have a free hand, accepted the invitation. The accusations made against the work of the Second International since the Armistice are untrue. Every body affiliated to it has opposed its national government in its anti-Russian policy, and we ourselves can claim that we have done as much to prevent our Government supplying munitions to the enemies of the Russian Government as the Socialist sections that have been most vociferous in their professions of allegiance to Moscow.

"The great difficulty which confronts international Socialism is the division of movement into two camps as a result of the Russian revolution. Bolshevism tried to establish, not only over Russia, but over every other country in the world, the method of seizing political power by armed force, holding that power by the same means, and changing the whole economic structure of society by degree and suppression. Obviously every Socialist who has any international instinct at all will see that an international based upon Moscow principles can never represent more than the smallest and least influential fraction of the Socialist movement in the various countries. Moreover, the attempts made by Moscow to control national organisations, not only in general Socialist policy but in the details for their own national work, must prevent every such organisation with any self-respect and any sense of national freedom from putting itself under such a yoke.

"If, therefore, we ask for a united International upon a more liberal basis than that demanded by Moscow, we do so because we are convinced that Moscow possesses neither the breadth nor the stability to maintain an International. We ourselves desire to keep in the closest organic touch with our comrades in every other land, but we must decline Moscow conditions and Moscow methods as the price of that co-operation. There must be no doubt as to the basis upon which a Socialist International has to be built. It must in no way reject as is now being attempted in some quarters—but unequivocally support the democratic methods that have already gone through their political revolutions and that have been put in possession of the political weapon by reason of the insurrectionary movements of their proletarian in days gone by."

"Very well," said appellant, "we'll have another article," and she proceeded to read further long extracts.

The Recorder several times endeavoured to intervene, but appellant protested that if she were legally represented counsel would not be subject to these interruptions. She protested that if they were going to convict for the holding and expressing of Communist views, they could not confine themselves to her. They could not stamp out those views by sending her to prison, because meetings for the furtherance of these views were being held nightly up and down the country, and they would have a big job on if they were going to try and stop it.

"HYSTERICAL AND INCOHERENT."

By prosecuting her, she said, they were giving publicity to her and her paper that she would never have got otherwise. She was delighted with the reports she obtained in the capitalist Press on the last occasion, and hoped she would be equally fortunate on this occasion. She had been a Socialist from her earliest girlhood, and the principles of Socialism and Communism were instilled into her by her father, who had sacrificed himself for the cause and died at an early age. She had suffered and would suffer, for her convictions, and would probably shorten her life on account of them.

Miss Pankhurst became almost hysterical and incoherent towards the close of her address, as she shouted at the Bench, "I am a person of brains, better brains than some of you." She waved her arms and stamped her papers, and as she went on at a terrific rate her hair loosened and fell over her ears and forehead, giving her an almost haggard appearance. She told of the suffering she had undergone, the hardships she had experienced, and the misery endured for the cause she had at heart, and which was a developing cause.

The six months' sentence in the second division, if confirmed, would probably be a death sentence because of her condition, and because of the pain and suffering caused by the prison diet. But she was prepared to take the risk, and, if her fears were realised and the sentence caused her death, it would be the greatest blow to their cause that could be given. The capitalist system was a bad system, and had to be smashed. There was some applause and "hear, hears" from the small gathering in the body of the court during the conclusion of the appellant's speech.

The Chairman announced that the Bench were unanimously of opinion that the conviction and sentence must be confirmed, with costs.

Miss Pankhurst applied that the sentence should be served in the first division and not in the second on account of her health.

The Recorder: The decision is that the conviction and sentence be confirmed.

Miss Pankhurst was again addressing the Bench when its constituent members departed, leaving her in the hands of her friends.

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TIENTSIN	"LOKSANG"	Fri., 18th Feb.,

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 14th.
Kanowa, British str., 4,378 tons, Capt. Laing, from Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon MacKenzie & Co.
Tanaka Maru, Japanese str., 4,232 tons, Capt. Saito, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

February 15th.
Hailong, British str., 1,147 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L.

February 16th.
Chuanan, British str., 1,339 tons, Capt. Lewis, from Bangkok, with rice.—B. & S.
Footee, Chinese str., 850 tons, Capt. Miyako, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

Lok Sang, British str., 979 tons, Capt. Matlock, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Persia Maru, Japanese str., 4,380 tons, Capt. Watanabe, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

Sosha Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. K. Fukuo, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Standard Arrow, American str., 4,800 tons, Capt. Richmond, from San Francisco, with petroleum oil.—S.O. & Co.

Tsian Maru, Japanese str., 1,849 tons, Capt. Kishira, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tikina, Dutch str., 2,888 tons, Capt. Buys, from Batavia, with sugar.—J.C.J.

CLEARANCES.

February 15th.
Aki Maru, for Melbourne, via Suez, for Katsuma.
Hwah Chie, for Saigon.
Inaba Maru, for Moji.
Kwas Sang, for Calcutta.
Lachow, for Bangkok.
Meiwei Maru, for Hongkong.
Peiho, for Shanghai.
Sosha Maru, for Kobe.
Tsian Maru, for Calcutta.
Tammy, for Manila.
Tanaka Maru, for Yokohama.
Tsukihira Maru, for Bombay.
West Harton, for Los Angeles.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. **Persia Maru**, on February 15th: Mr. A. E. R. James, Mrs. M. Lower, Mrs. E. G. Young and Mrs. J. C. Young.

Per s.s. **Hailong**, from Swatow, on February 15th: Mr. Rehling and Mr. E. M. Chan.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. **Dunera**, sailed February 15th, from Hongkong: Major and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. de Gast, Mr. and Mrs. W. Camack, Mrs. J. Pearce, Miss G. Pearce, Mrs. R. N. Frater, Mr. A. Yashita.

Per s.s. **Tanaka Maru**, Mr. and Mrs. E. Itoh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsura and children, Mr. T. Wamba, Mr. H. J. Farmer, Mr. N. Mori, Miss Mori, Mrs. Mori and children, Mr. T. Yoshimura, Mr. T. Terajima, Mr. C. R. B. Newton, Miss G. Harvey, Mrs. C. Kawabe and child, Major Hayakawa, Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. B. Du Puy, Mr. and Mrs. Tajima and children, Mr. M. Kasahara, Mr. E. Terasaki, Miss S. Taniguchi, Miss S. Hamasaki, Mrs. I. Isaki, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. N. V. Parnett, Mr. J. Shield, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. M. Hadacovsky, Mr. J. Hadacovsky, Mr. O. Hadacovsky, Mr. S. Sakubana, Mr. O. Watanabe, Mrs. M. Hadacovsky, Miss O. Hadacovsky, Miss Z. Hadacovsky, Miss K. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Tani.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. **Alipore** left Singapore for this port on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant at about 4 p.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Tottori Maru** (Liverpool line) left Singapore for this port on February 14th, and is expected here on February 21st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Yokohama Maru** (European line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on February 14th, and is expected here on February 23rd.

The s.s. **Idomeneus** (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on February 11th, and is due here on March 11th.

The s.s. **Ango Maru** arrived at Yokohama on Sunday, and sails to-morrow, being due at this port on March 5th.

THE "PHAN SAMUD."

The following is from the *Bangkok Times* of the 5th inst.:

The *Phan Samud* cannot dock in Bangkok owing to her length and has to dock either in Hongkong or Singapore. It was arranged that she should undergo her usual half yearly docking in Hongkong after her arrival at the latter port on her last trip up. This she did. On leaving Tourane Bay, on the way up, the vessel touched ground very slightly forward. Her engines were reversed and she floated at once and resumed her voyage. The survey in dry dock revealed no damage to the ship's bottom and no plates whatever were removed from this part of the vessel. Certain plates were removed and replaced. These plates were between the deep and light load line and situated in the fore peak.

Captain Ewart has developed some throat trouble and asked to be relieved in order to return to Australia to a dry climate. His request has been granted, and the vessel sailed yesterday under the command of Captain Nob. R. Rajakul of the Siamese Navy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ango Maru (T.K.K.), due March 5th.
Idomeneus (Blue Funnel), due March 11th.
Benarty (Ben line), outward bound, due February 19th.

Egmont Castle, due about March 13th.
Edridge (Admiral line), due about February 20th.

Idomeneus (Blue Funnel), due March 3rd.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 17th.

Jason (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel line), from Europe, due February 20th.

Kisano Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 2nd.

Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due 27th inst.
Monowon Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 22nd.

Paulet (Admiral line), due March 7th.
Perth (Blue Funnel line), due March 31st.

Tellus (Blue Funnel line), from Pacific ports, due to-day.
Telamon (Blue Funnel line), due from England, February 28th.

Telenachus (Blue Funnel), due April 15th.
Titan (Blue Funnel line), from England, due 17th inst. at 4 p.m.

Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due March 3rd.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due February 18th.

Yeboshi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 21st.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.
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 Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.
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For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"ECUADOR" Wednesday, February 23rd.
 "COLUMBIA" Wednesday, March 23rd.
 "VENEZUELA" Wednesday, April 20th.

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Freight Only

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" Sailing February 26th.
 For SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.
 S.S. "LAKE GILANO" Sailing February 18th.
 S.S. "JACOB" Sailing February 27th.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
 "BURYPLUS" 2nd Mar.
 "KENTUCKY" 2nd Mar.
 "LAERTES" 15th Apr.
 "SWAZI" 15th Apr.
 * calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via PANAMA	Schodack	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	...	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK via BOSTON	Euryalus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	...	On 1st Mar.
NEW YORK via BOSTON	Akita Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via BUIX CANAL	Egremont Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	End of Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Scudor	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	...	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	...	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Persia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	...	On 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	...	On 7th Mar.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	...	On 30th Mar.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Edridge	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 9th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	...	...	...	About 25th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Frank W. Atcherson & Co.	...	...	...	About 25th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Canadian Pacific O. & C.	...	...	...	On 22nd Mar.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Montesque	...	...	...	On 7th Apr.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Africa Maru	Yap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Teocer	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Armand Bohe	From.	Messageries Maritimes	...	About 20th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kashio	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	...	About 4th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Tamha Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	Beginning of Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Titan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 1st Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Gintara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	About 1st Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Menor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 24th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 16th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Butterfield & Swire	...	...	...	On 1st Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Pawlet	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	...	About 7th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Mito Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	Middle of Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 4th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Angland	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	...	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Bombay Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kwangso	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 15th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Himalaya	Brit.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 22nd inst. at 2 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Yan Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	...	On 1st Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Hungaria	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	About 6th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	...	On 3rd Apr.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 19th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Pango Maru	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	...	On 16th inst. at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kanowin	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Changsha	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	...	On 17th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Victoria	Chl.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	...	On 17th inst. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Seattle Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 12th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Anyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	...	On 16th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Alipore	Brit.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	...	About 18th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	...	On 20th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kweilin	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 17th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Wingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 18th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Suiyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 21st inst. at 8 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Cordillera	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	...	About 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Trieste	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	About 15th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Linan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 15th inst. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Tienpin	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 16th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	...	On 2nd inst. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Hailong	Brit.	Douglas Lepark & Co.	...	On 16th inst. at 12 Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lepark & Co.	...	On 4th inst. at 12 Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Haichong	Brit.	Douglas Lepark & Co.	...	On 22nd inst. at 12 Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kajo Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Kashio Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 16th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Longsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 24th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Nanking	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 18th inst. at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Loksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	...	On 19th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Shisan Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	...	On 18th inst. at 9 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Samarang Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	...	About 15th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Chidar	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	...	About 20th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 16th, at 12.12.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, and slightly from Weihaiwei to Foochow. It has decreased slightly from Amoy to Tourane and over the Luzon.

The anti-cyclone is now central over S.W. Manchuria.

Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.23 inches against an average of 2.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock { E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy; drizzling rain or mist.
 Formosa Channel { N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between { The same as Hongkong and Lamooks { No 1.
 South coast of China between { The same as Hongkong and Hainan { No 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 FEBRUARY 15TH, 1921.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	30.34	6	—	NNE	1 b	
Namuro	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Hakodate	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Tokio	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Kobe	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Osaka	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Naha	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Shanghai	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Yokohama	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Manila	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Calcutta	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Bombay	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombo	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Singapore	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Penang	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Rangoon	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Batavia	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sourabaya	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	
Amoy	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	

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NEW YORK via Suez

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For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG s.s. "FOYLE" 28th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 18th Feb.	10 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 18th Feb.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 17th Feb.	Noon
TIENTSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 18th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 18th Feb.	Noon
SWATOW and HONGKONG	"CHUAN"	On 22nd Feb.	10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Canton.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"	—	Capt. W. Cooper	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, Feb. 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	—	Capt. J. C. Parsons	TUESDAY, Feb. 22nd, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hapoi Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOREA, & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 22nd Feb.
	"OHU" 10,000	On or about 13th Mar.

MARSHALLS, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUELOU, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ARMAND EMMI" 10,000	On or about 20th Feb.
	"PORTHO" 10,000	On or about 13th Mar.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South).

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"HIMALAYA"	7,000	20th Feb. 7 a.m.	London via Port.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	4th Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	9th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORE" (Cargo)	5,300	18th Mar.	do.
"KARMA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" | 7,000 | 16th Feb. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via Spore & B'good.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,400	17th Feb. Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Colma, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

• Calls at Hilo & omits Sandakan.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALPORE"	5,300	18th Feb.	Japan via Shanghai
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	21st Feb.	Japan direct
"KASHMIR"	9,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KARMA"	9,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" Friday, 18th March.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" Sunday, 12th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" Beginning of March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 6th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, calling at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (call Manila) Monday, 28th Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Beginning of March.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"HAMBURG MARU" Wednesday, 23rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" Wednesday, 16th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	13th Mar.	17th Feb. 4 p.m.
"TAIWAN"	13th Mar.	16th Mar.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERUSA MARU"	8,000	Feb. 25th
"KORUA MARU"	20,000	March 7th
"SHIRAKA MARU"	23,000	March 19th
"SHINTO MARU"	23,000	April 7th

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. * Not calling at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA,

CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TRIMON BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ANYO MARU"	18,700	March 15th
"HAYO MARU"	18,700	April 8th
"HIYO MARU"	14,000	May 15th

* Cargo only.

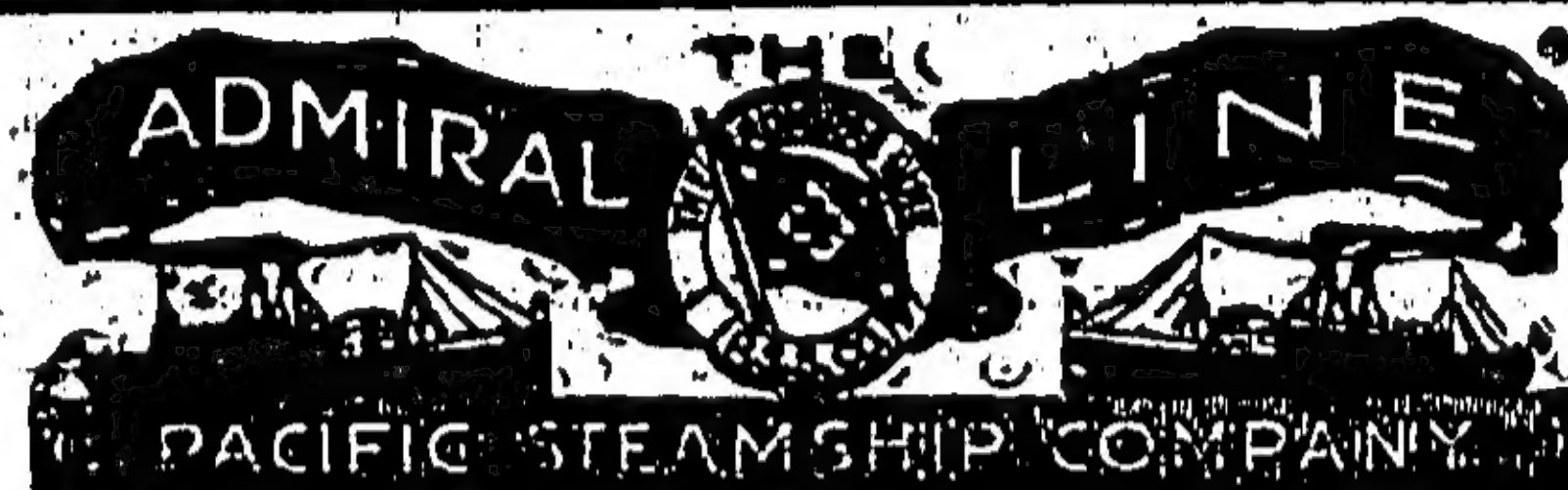
For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2274 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

MORRIS T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"ELDRIDGE"	.....	About Feb. 25th
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	.....	About March 15th
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	.....	About March 21st

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET"	.....	About Mar. 7th
"COAXET"	.....	About April 4th

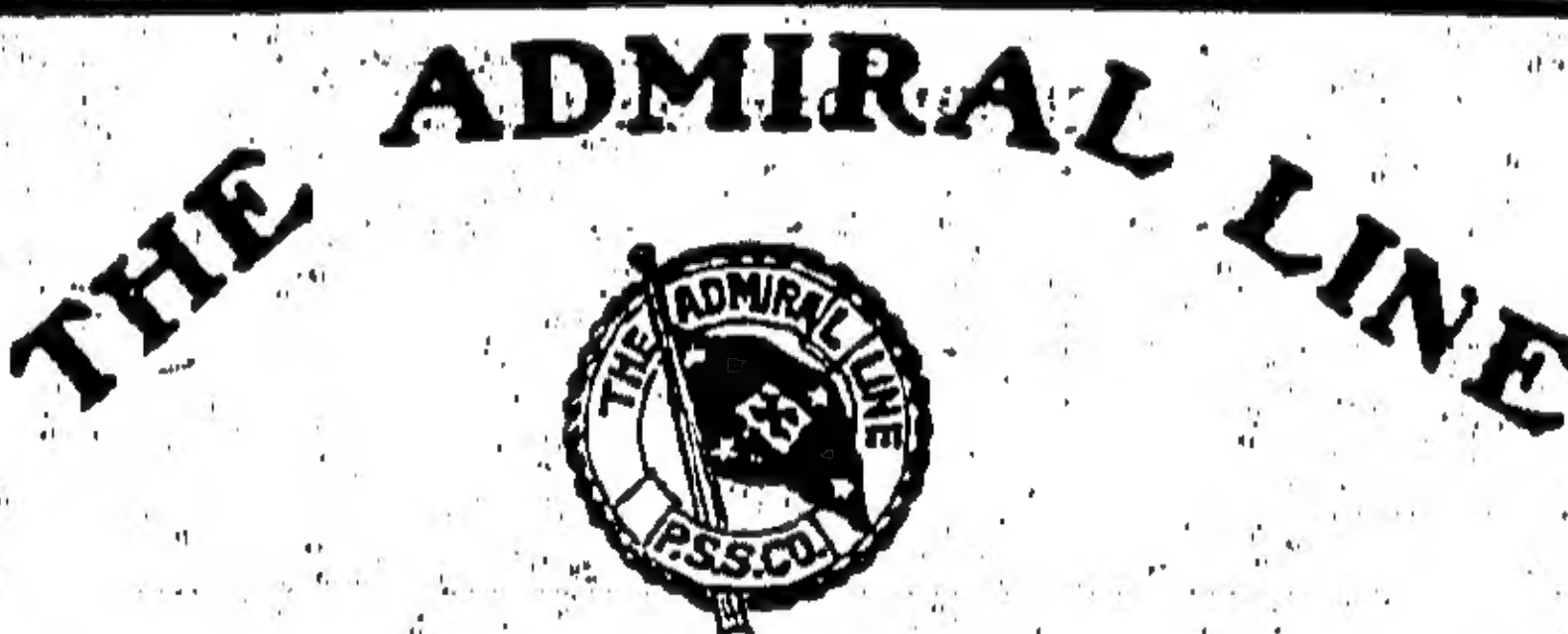
Through bills of lading issued in American Steamship papers.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, 71

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE FARBAR	.....	February 18th
GLYMONT	.....	March 10th
LAKE ONAWA	.....	March 20th
CADARETTA	.....	March 25th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Ports.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add. ADMIRALINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SCHODACK" about Feb. 25th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE	AGENTS	LOCATION
2477 & 2478		HOTEL MANSIONS

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"	February 18th
"GABO"	February 22nd

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
115, Des Voeux Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Day
STRAITS	Taiwan Maru	16th inst.
MANILA and U.S.A.	Scudor...	16th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only)	Titan	17th inst.
London 13th Jan. parcels 5th Jan.)	Yamagata Maru	18th inst.
JAPAN	Bado Maru	19th inst.
STRAITS	Alipore	20th inst.
STRAITS	Tokoro Maru	21st inst.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Tokachi Maru	21st inst.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Muroran Maru	22nd inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Tokohama Maru	23rd inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Day
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritania, I. Marquis, S. Africa, India, Dhanshodhi, Bombay, and Aden	Trushima Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sochi Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Linan	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Japan	Inaho Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Loong	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan	Taiwan Maru	Wednesday, 16th, Noon
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Takada	Wednesday, 16th, Noon
Japan	Boreas Maru	Wednesday, 16th, Noon
Holl, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kanouchi	Registered ... 1.45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Lake Gilano	Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.
"HELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"NINGCHOW"	22ND MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS.)

"TITAN"	1ST MAR. Genoa, Havre, L'pool & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES"	6TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"TELAMON"	16TH MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	20TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA.)

"TEUCER"	23RD FEB.
"TALHYBIUS"	16TH MAR. } Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma &
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR. } Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA.)

"EURYPYLUS"	2ND MAR. via Suez.
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY. for London.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE for Liverpool.
"MENTOR"	5TH JULY for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	19TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000

Head Office: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,

SHANGHAI

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

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VETARZO
DR. LE CLERC'S
ON SALE

HONGKONG HANARD REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE 10/-
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

February 16th.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/5
Bank Bills, on demand	2/5	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/5	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/5	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/5	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5	
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	680
Credit, 4 months' sight	720	
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	49	
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	177 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	177 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	177 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	177 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—	
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	97 1/2
ON MANILA—	On demand—Pescos	107 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	107 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	125
ON HAIPHONG—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	—
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	88 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$7.50 n.	
GOLD LEAF—100 fine, per tola	\$31.80	
BAR SILVER per oz.	\$35 1/2	

Hongkong	—30 cents place—	\$0.15 Discount.
Hongkong	10	0.05
Canton	—30	18.85
Canton	—10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	... 12,279,500.00
Reserve Funds	... 7,784,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—30-31, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUNG FEEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th 1921. [73]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	... \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	... \$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	... \$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. OROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1921. [50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital	... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital	... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	... Frs. 60,000,000
Deposits	... Frs. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:—André Berthelot
General Manager:—A. J. Parrotte
HEAD OFFICE:—74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:—Lyon, Hongkong, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, London, Bordeaux, Dunkerque, Batavia, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Peking, Fookow, Swatow, Yokohama, Moukden, Amoy, Fuzhou, Foshan, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, New York, London, Bordeaux, Dunkerque, Batavia.

BANKERS:—In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	... £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	... £1,500,000
Reserve Fund	... £1,000,000

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:—Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:—Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [48]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... \$500,000.00

DIRECTORS:—Mr. Fung Wai Tsin, Chairman
Mr. Chow Shui Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yee Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager:—Mr. Kan Tung Po.
Asst. Manager:—Mr. Li Tse Fung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—LONDON, SHANGHAI, KORE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, FENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on Savings Account Deposits at 3 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [6]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	... 45,000,000
Reserve Funds	... 9,580,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI H. FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:—JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichiku, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aitai.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—9, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors:—MR. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager:—MR. L. B. HOLM.
Asst. Manager:—MR. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager:—MR. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. B. HOLM, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).
Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	... Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds	... Frs. 68,567,208.54

BRANCHES:—Bangkok, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Moukden, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin, Hankow, Fuzhou, Pondichery.

BANKERS:—IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [64]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$1,600,000
SILVER ... \$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:—Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, Chairman, A. H. CONNOR, Esq., Deputy Chairman, G. M. DUFFELL, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSON, G. T. M. ELLIS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq., A. B. GIBNEY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. FLEMING, Esq.

Chief Manager:—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
Acting Manager:—Shanghai—H. G. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

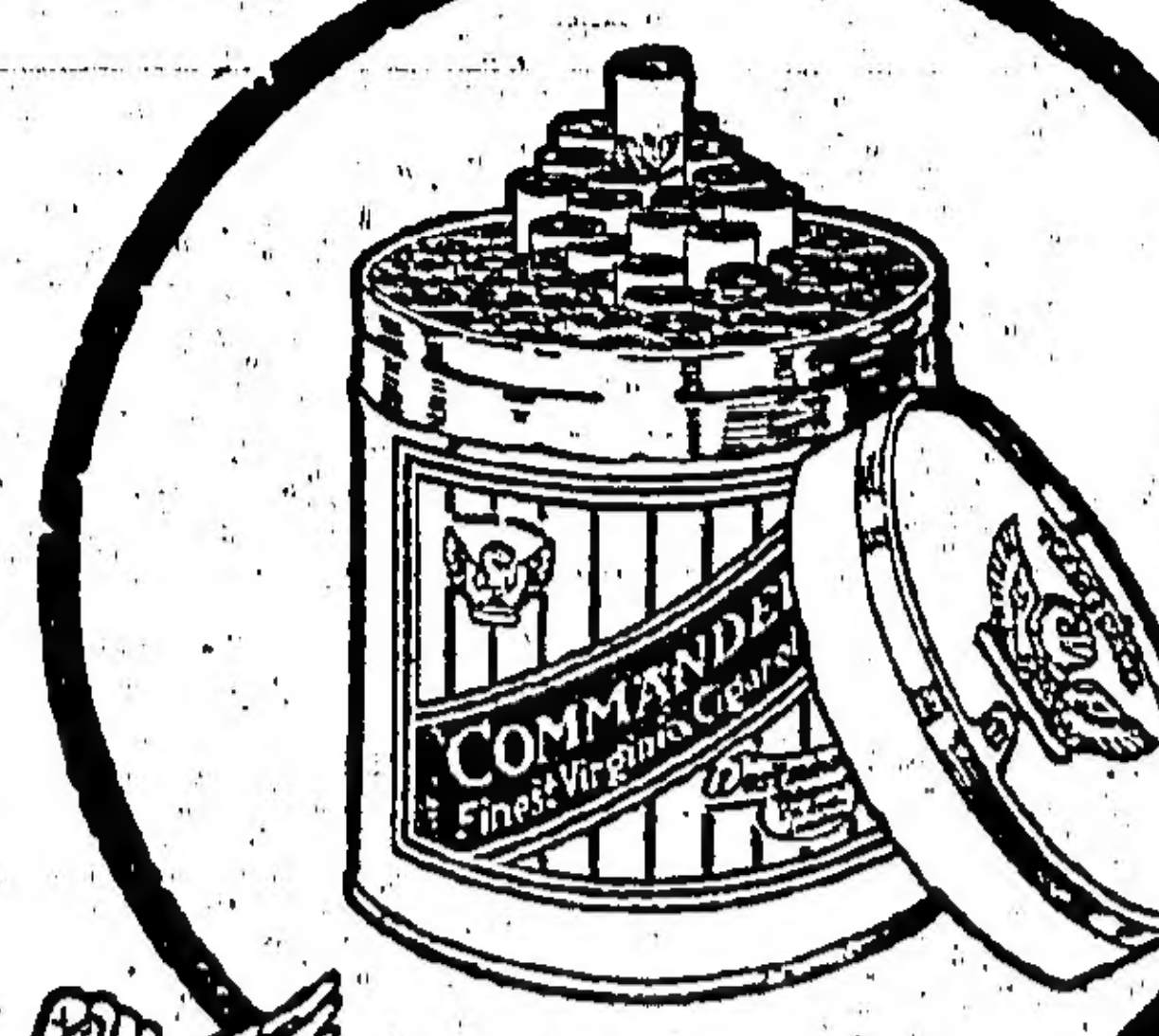
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

"COMMANDER"

Super Size
Virginia Cigarettes

"Commander" has many leading qualities—
"Commander" smokers know what they are—
"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated.



TRADE MARK

Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
London

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